The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,900 NEW SIEERS. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
LSURAT	3162	550	W. J. Nantes	28th Jan.
MROSETTA	3502	710	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
LVERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
—SIAM	3011	500	G. L. Brooks	18th ,,
LMALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
MKAISAR-I-HIND	4021	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
LNEWAUL	3538	600	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
—ARABIA	3038	500	J. F. Hassall	18th ,,
LTHAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
MTASMANIA	4482	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
LGANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
—NIZAM	3726	500	R. Hazelwood	15th ,,
LCOROMANDEL	3486	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
MSURAT	3143	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
LPESHAWAR	3930	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
—SIAM	3011	500	G. L. Brooks	13th ,,
LCATHAY	2953	500	S. Ashdown	20th May.
				TUESDAY.
MBENGAL	4732	900	W. B. Andrews	24th

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	
COROMANDEL	4496 80	L Reeves	4th Feb.
PESHAWAR	3930 60	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
CATHAY	2953 50	E. Ashdown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 550, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following Minor 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800 ....20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800 ..... 1st Feb.	2th ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800 ....20th ,,	10th April.
R. RUBATTINO	5 000	800 ....10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	100 ....1st April	20th ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA ...	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars egarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
PANDORA	P. Morsa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th ,,
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Limesich	3800	450	16th ,, do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

These rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail.
			1887.
PHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,600 650	11th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI
Agent.

Sassoon House 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

IAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander	1887.
RABIA	3,511 480	Capt. J. Laird	25th Jan.
RITANNIA	3,069 480	Capt. F. Blight	19th Feb.
ICTORIA	3,358 480	Capt. Wm. Russell	1st Mar.
EISIA	3,350 480	Capt. R. Hutchison	26th ,,
OUMANIA	3,387 480	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
RABIA	3,514 480	Capt. J. Laird	23rd ,,
RITANNIA	3,069 480	Capt. F. Blight	7th May.
ICTORIA	3357 480	Capt. Wm. Russell	25th ,,

ch Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
ombay, December 27, 1886. Agents.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

THE S. S. 'MERTON HALL,'
4,100 tons, 500 H P. Captain BARNES, will sail as above on the 8th March.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to,

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st January, 1887.

MYSORE PROVINCE.

ARRACK CONTRACT.

NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the exclusive privilege of the manufacture and wholesale vend of arrack throughout the territories of Mysore inclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. This does not include the manufacture or sale of toddy, of European wines and spirits, or of beer.

2. The contract for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is included in this Notification with the permission of the Resident in Mysore.

3. The rate of duty (inclusive of the local cess of one anna on every rupee of duty) payable to Government on arrack of the strength 25° under proof, as well as the wholesale price at which the arrack is to be issued by the contractor are fixed as follows:—

	Per gallon.
Duty	Rs. 3 5 0
Wholesale Price	,, 4 6 4

4. (a) The contract for which tenders are now invited may, at the option of the Tenderer, be either for a period of three years from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1892, or for a period of five years from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1892.

(b) Every tenderer must specify whether he tenders for the contract for three or five years, as well as the amount of minimum revenue which we would guarantee yearly to the Government during the period for which he tenders.

(c) No tender will be considered which guarantees to Government a minimum yearly revenue of less than seven and a half lakh of rupees during the first two years of the contract, or less than eight lakhs of rupees during the remaining year or years of the contract.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or in Government Securities, and endorsed in favor of the Dewan of Mysore, and enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the exclusive privilege of the manufacture and wholesale vend of arrack" and must be sent to the Chief Secretary to the Dewan at Bangalore so as to reach him on or before noon of Tuesday, the 15th February 1887, after which date no tender will be received.

6. Appended is a statement showing the quantity of arrack issued and the actual Revenue realized during the past six years, together with the revenue which would have been realized if the uniform duty now fixed (Rs. 3-5-0 per gallon) had been in force in those years.

Years.	Quantity of Arrack issued.	Actual revenue realized at the varying old rates of duty.	Amount of revenue which would have been realized at the uniform rate now fixed Rs. 3-5-0 per gallon.
1880-81.	210,747	6,43,022	6,98,029
1-81-82.	230,593	6,33,323	7,83,739
1882-83.	244,139	6,58,768	8,08,710
1883-84.	251,360	6,68,019	8,15,707
1884-85.	264,542	7,41,574	8,76,293
1885-86.	203,378	7,47,311	8,72,439

7. For further particulars and conditions of the contract, see Notification No. dated 31st December 1886, published in the *Mysore Gazette*.

By Order,
R. VIJAYENDRA RAO,
Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

Mysore, 4th January 1887.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st Jan., 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 24th Jan. (on arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd January, at 5 p.m.

s.s. KANGRA ..... 1978 tons, about 18th March.
s.s. HENZADA ..... 2078 ,, ,, 15th April.
s.s. HENZADA ..... 2078 ,, ,, 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, January 21, 1887. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent qualityand very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co. Chemists, &c. Bombay.

OCTOBER BREW.—YOUNGER & SON'S celebrated INDIA PALE ALE, in Hhds. full to bung. Rs. 60.

Special Rates for quantities, Messes and Contracts.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per dos. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 56 0	Rs 68
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 64 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 52 0	,, 66 v
Dry Kibz Cloux Champagne	,, 46 0	,, ...
First Quality Dry	,, 36 0	,, 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-ER-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	,, 44 0	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABERMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0

From OTTO FRUMS, MAYENCE.

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	,, ...	,, 21 0
Bernacteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefshofer	,, 28 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, ...
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	,,
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	,,
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	,, 33 0	,,

CLARETS.

From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 11 0	,, ...
Los Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Leburn	,, 18 0	,, ...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	,, ...
Chateau Le Roc St. Etephe	,, 21 0	,, ...
Chateau Lafite	,, 22 0	,, ...
Chateau Manvelin	,, 27 0	,, ...

From MUNZER & SPANN.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	,, ...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, ...
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	,, ...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	,, ...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIESN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	,, ...
Chateau Roemer	,, 16 0	,, ...

From BRANDENBURG PER S. S. BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Lanse	,, 20 0	,, 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroo and Co.'s ***	Rs. 18 0
F. Dessaunier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Munzer-Red Bars	,, 24 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 26 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 29 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 34 0
Charles Lervoire very old brandy ***	,, 36 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 2 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky **	Rs. 24 0
,,	,, 22 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend*	,, 20 0
Cairndhu Blend	,, 16 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
St. Paull Beer	Rs.	Rs. 3-12
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ...
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 6 4	,, ...
Bavarian Export Beer	,, 6 0	,, 3
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 8	,, 3
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 4	,, ...
Antone Dreher's	,, 6 4	,, 4

SUNDRIES.

Vin Marasquo a case of 21 Bottles	Rs. 40 0	...
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	...
Superior Vermouth	,, 19 0	...
Finest do	,, 30 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs. to 25.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	,, 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &C.

Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	Rs. a. 0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. ti	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	For Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. ...
Celery	,, ...	,, 0 0
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 10
Young Cut Beans	,, ...	,, 0 10
oung Peas I.	,, ...	,, 0 12
,, ,, II.	,, ...	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	,, ...	,, 0 12
Young Carrots	,, ...	,, 0 10
Spinage in Wat r	,, ...	,, 0 10
Genuine Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 0
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 4
Cerodalwurst	,, ...	,, 1 4
Leberwurst	,, ...	,, 1 4

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row

Bombay, Dec. 15, 1886.

MALTA CROSS

No. 3, Military Square, No. 3.

HAVANAH CIGARS.

THE cheapest, the pleasantest, the mildest

Now in Stock.

Rose de Inglaterre	at Rs. 6 per lb. in box.
Trabucoes (Walnut)	,, 8 ,, ,,
El Nevazo	,, 8 ,, ,,
Semiramis	,, 8 ,, ,,
Conchas Superior	,, 7-8 ,, ,,
Caobas	,, 7 ,, ,,
* Queen 2nd	,, 6 ,, ,,
Princess Royal	,, 4 ,, ,,
Punch Ro	,, 4 ,, ,,

* These cigars are little tiny ones and are used by the most Aristocratic and delicate people.

VIRGINIA CIGARS.

Quite New to India.

A very, very strong smoke, are made of the purest Virginia Tobacco, smoke very freely and give to the mouth a very agreeable taste. Who likes a strong smoke should not remain without a trial.

Vilhena ..... at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

VEVEY CIGARS.

Sigari Toscani, fantastically shaped. Rs. 3 per 100.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

Made of Tobacco, selected by a skilfull man.

Havanah shaped No. 1	Rs. 2-4	per 100	in box.
Do. do.	,, 2	,,	,,
Do. do.	,, 1-8	,,	,,
Do. do.	,, 3	,,	,,
Do. do. short	,, 2	,,	,,
Lady's Havanah	,, 1-8	,,	,,
Office 5 minutes	,, 1-6	,,	,,

Cut Tobacco for pipes and Cigarrettes.
At a very moderate price.

In the above prices postage is not included.
Liberal percentage allowed to Traders, Clubs, Messes and Hotels

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLAYING CARDS.

NEW YORK SQUEEZERS AND PIONEERS.
Best quality, strongest material, highly finished, slipping readily when handled:—

	Per Pack. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Rs. a.
SQUEEZERS, round corners	1 14	18 8
Gilt Edge Do. do.	2 2	21 0
PIONEERS, Gilt edge	1 10	18 0

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LD.,
Special Agents for the celebrated Machines made by the well known firm of MESSRS. SINGER & COMPANY, Coventry,

Beg to announce that under instructions from the Manufacturers, they are now offering the following Machines at a reduction of twenty per cent. off Original Prices.

The superiority of workmanship and excellence of finish in these Machines being everywhere acknowledged the present is an expectionally good opportunity for securing a really Good Machine at a very low price.

The "Apollo" Tricycle, Central Geared, 44, 46 and 48 inch. Reduced price Rs. 280.
Do. do. Side Geared, 48 inch. Price Rs. 28.

The same Machines fitted with the Celebrated Telescopic Axle, Rs. 20 extra.

The "Apollo" Sociable Tricycle forms one of the most enjoyable means of Tricycling, enabling either two Gentlemen, or a Lady and Gentleman, to ride together. Reduced price Rs. 345.

The "Extraordinary" Bicycle. The safest and easiest Machine made, 50 inch. Reduced price Rs. 230.

BICYCLE AND TRICYCLE SUNDRIES.

Bags for Tools	Rs. 2 to 4	each
Bags for Luggage	,, 10-8 to 25	each
Bells and Gongs	,, 1 to 4	each
Balls for Bearing	,, 4-8	doz.
Cement for fixing Tyres	As. 8	piece
Cement for mending Cuts	,, 10	bottle
"King Dick" Spanners	Rs. 2-12	each
Lamps	,, 12 to 20	each
Spoke Adjusters	,, 1-12	each
Wallets	,, 3 0 to 3 8	each

FOR DETAILS SEE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED,
Rs. 8; Postage, As. 8; V. P. P., As. 12.
Neatly bound, 500 pages.

MODERN HINDUISM,

Being an account of the Religion and Life of the Hindus, by
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AUTHOR OF HINDU MYTHOLOGY.

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1. Early Life. | 3. Caste. | 5. Woman.
2. Hindu Sects. | 4. Worship. | 6. Morals.
7. Death, Shradha, and Future Judgment.

The information given is of especial value, as proceeding from one who has lived for many years in India, and met with all classes of the community in the cities and in the villages, and conversed with them in their own language, and has learned much that is not to be found in books previously written on this most interesting subject.

Rs. 9 nett; Postage, 6 As.; or V. P. P., 10 As.

THE COMMON SENSE OF RIDING.
RIDING FOR LADIES.
WITH HINTS ON THE STABLE, BY
MRS. POWER O'DONOGHUE.
With 86 illustrations by
A. CHANTREY CORBOULD.
Elegantly printed and bound.

The present volume, by the chief authority in the Kingdom on Ladies' Riding, and the companion of the Empress of Austria in the hunting field, is a thorough and systematic guide in all branches of the subject, and she is admirably supported by Mr. A. C. Corbould, who has furnished 86 original and artistic drawings of horses and their lady riders in both correct and incorrect positions, and methods of management, judicious and injudicious, together with other matters essential to an intelligent knowledge of the art of riding.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BEST TURKISH TOWELS.

38 by 18 in.	50 by 22 in.	50 by 23 in
Rs. 0 12	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4

BATH TOWELS.

63 by 27 inch	56 by 40 inch
Rs. 2.	Rs. 3.

Brown and White Striped.
Brown Hard and White Soft.
44 by 19 in. Re. 1 8.

BATH BLANKET.
A great Luxury in the use of the Bath.
78 by 48 inches, Rs. 6 each.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET.

OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.

AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF
MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,

CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS

BY SPECIAL WARRANT
TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
AND
EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS ..... from Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES ..... ,, Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.
ALL MARKED AT
LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT
FOR READY MONEY,
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES
FREE ON APPLICATION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c., AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

MANUFACTORY	INDIAN BRANCHES, AND AT	
Little Pulteney Street, LONDON.	FORT, BOMBAY. AND EAST STREET POONA.	42 Pall Mall LONDON.

NOTICE.

UNDER rule 16 of the Rules of the EURASIAN and ANGLO-INDIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND, the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Fund will be held in the rooms of the Association, on MONDAY, the 31st January 1887, at 8 p.m., to consider the minutes of the last General Meeting, to receive the report of the Trustees on the Administration of the Fund for the year ending 31st December 1886, also Statement of Income and Expenditure and Auditors' certificate as to State of the Fund and Securities.

The Members shall also appoint Trustees and a Secretary and Treasurer, the existing office bearers retiring, but being eligible for re-election.

H. W. SWINDEN,
Secretary.

Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Death Benefit Fund,
Bombay, 22 Forbes Street, 19th January 1887.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	a.
19	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Chablis ...	10	8
			A favourite White Dinner Wine.			
19	0	.. Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Beaune ...	10	8
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
24	0	.. Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Macon ...	13	0
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
22	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Pommard...	12	0
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
32	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Chambertin	17	0
			This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
20	0	... Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	...Barsac ...	11	0
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
23	0	... Superior	... SAUTERNE ...from the Bordeaux Dist.		13	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
32	0	... Haut	... SAUTERNE ... very rich and fine ...		17	0

Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.

In matter of Price we invite the fullest comparison, with due regard to quality.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

CLARET No. 1. "Chateau Margaux," Per doz. Qts., Rs. 20.	CLARET, SPECIALITE, "St. Julien," Per doz. Qts., Rs. 12.	HERMITAGE, Genuine, Per doz. Qts., Rs. 19.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,

KALBADEVIE ROAD,
ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a "First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. 40 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	,, 36 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	,, 36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	,, 27 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	,, 25 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	,, 25 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	,, 23 4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 28 8
Do. one Shamrock	,, 26 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	,, 25 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S

GENUINE ORIGINAL
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CANNOT BE EXCELLED

With regard to correctness in keeping time, and durability by watches costing three and four times that amount.

They are in stock as follows:—

In open face white metal case	...	...	Rs. 25
,, sterling silver case	...	...	,, 40
In hunting white metal case	...	...	,, 28
,, sterling silver case	...	...	,, 45
In cut hunting white metal case	..	...	,, 30
,, sterling silver case	...	...	,, 50

A gentleman writes to us as follows regarding these watches:—

Seeing some testimonials to the excellence of your watches in a newspaper lately, it has occurred to me that you may be pleased to hear that I have been wearing one of that constantly now for 14 years. The watch No. 29,654 (hunting case) I bought in 1872. It has been home to England and out again and was all through the Cabul Campaigns, so that altogether it has weathered extremes of heat and cold in many lands and it is just as good as ever as far as I can judge. As well as I can remember it has been cleaned twice in this period.

Yours faithfully,
PH. N.,
Major, 14th Bengal Lancers.

Thull Chotiali, July 1886.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & SECUNDERABAD.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts ..... Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit,
Per 2 dozen pints ..... ,, 36 0 ,, ,, 39 0 ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF KEY-WINDING WATCHES.

OWING to the increasing demand for KEYLESS WATCHES, the Directors of the Company have resolved, with a view to make room for a new stock shortly expected, and which is specially manufactured for Indian wear under the direct supervision of our Mr. Marcks, during his recent visit to Europe, to dispose of the Key-winders at greatly Reduced Prices.

The greater number of these Watches are fitted with highly finished movements and carefully adjusted.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

If Mofussil purchasers will kindly describe the kind of Watch they need, and state the amount they desire to invest, we shall give our careful attention to the orders being promptly attended to

A written guarantee accompanies each Watch, besides Case, Spare Glass, and Spare Mainspring.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

CUTL

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE.
SATURDAY {22ND JANUARY 1887.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
FOR FAMILIES, SCHOOLS & CHILDREN
VOLPI'S
LONG CELEBRATED TROUPE OF
DOGS, MONKEYS, GOATS, BEARS, ELEPHANT, &c.
Children half price, only in 1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, 8 as. & 4 as.
Doors open at 3 p.m. Performance to commence at 4 p.m. sharp.

THE PIPON THEATRE,
FALKLAND ROAD.
INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE
OF
THE JUBILEE THEATRICAL COMPANY
ON
SATURDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 1887,
when the charming operatic drama
JAMSHEDEE—TEELAISUM
and the screaming farce
THE MAHIM FAIR
will be enacted.
Tickets at the Theatre. Prices as usual.

POONA SKY RACES.

ALL ENTRIES must reach the Honorary Secretary by TUESDAY, the 25th instant.
J. HANWELL,
Honorary Secretary.
Poona, 22nd January, 1887.

KEYLESS WATCHES.
(BY JOHN JONES, OF 338, STRAND, LONDON.)
OPEN CASE, Gold Lever, Three-quarter Plate, Six Holes, Jewelled, Gold Dome, Sunk Seconds, Hardened Temper Spring, Best Quality, Rs. 235, nett.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESS hitherto carried on at Chuckla No. 6, under the name of DEWJI OANJI, Furniture Dealer, has been CLOSED on and after 27th October 1886, and the same will now be carried on under the name and style of DEWJI OANJI & Co. Persons indebted to the above Firm of Dewji Oanji are hereby requested to pay their accounts up to above date to close account.
DEWJI OANJI.
સહી દેવજી કાનજી.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Firm of HAJEE MOLIDINA JOOSUB has been CLOSED from the Devalee of Samvat year 1942, and its affairs have been WOUND UP from that day, and that the said Firm has been since carried on by HAJEE JAKARIA HAJEE MOLIDINA, who is responsible for the debts and entitled to recover credits of the aforesaid Firm of Hajee Molidina Joosub.
હાજી જકરીઆ હાજી મોલેડીના.
i.e., HAJEE JACKARIA HAJEE MOLADINA.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received by the COMMISSARY of ORDNANCE, Mhow, up to 12 noon, on TUESDAY the 15th February 1887, for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES to Mhow Arsenal, from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.
2. Printed forms of schedules of the stores required, and all other particulars respecting the contract can be had at the Office of the undersigned.
J. D. WALLER, Captain, R. A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.
Mhow Arsenal, 19th January 1887.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the following contracts in the Thana District for the period of one year from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.
1. Collection of Ferry Tolls.
2. Collection of Road Tolls.
3. Removal of Stones other than Kankar lime stones from the Talukas of Salsette, Mahim, Bassein and Dahanu.
4. Removal of sand and clay from creeks and rivers except the following :—
"In Shahapur, the Tansa river and all its tributaries."
"In Wada the Tansa and all its tributaries from the point where it enters the Taluka to the village of Wardeh."
"In Bhiwandi from the Tansa and its tributaries as far as Chinchawli and from Oolas and its tributaries."
2. Tenders are also invited for the following contracts for the period of one year from 1st June 1887 to 31st May 1888.
1. Removal of Kankar lime stones from the Talukas of Salsette and Mahim, with the following exceptions:—
(1.) Survey Nos. 108 and 161 of the village of Pamtembhi, Taluka Mahim and the borders of the lands contained in the above survey Nos.
(2.) One half of the village of Ambivli, Taluka Salsette, transferred by order of Civil Court to the village of Versave in the same Taluka. A separate tender should be submitted for the other half.
3. The Tenders should be sent so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector of Thana before 12 o'clock noon on Friday the 4th February 1887.
4. A separate Tender must be sent for each contract.
5. All Tenders must be accompanied by a currency notes of Rs. 10 if the amount tendered below Rs. 1,000 and by a currency note of Rs. 100 if the amount tendered Rs. 1,000.
6. On failure to make the necessary deposit, or to execute the necessary security bond and agreement within 15 days of acceptance of the Tender the depos t money shall be forfeited to Government.
7. Should no reasonable sums be offered by the tenderers the contract will be sold at once by public auction without cancelling the tenders.
8. The general conditions of sale can be ascertained in all Mamlatdar's and Mahalkari's Kacheris in this District, and any further information required by a tenderer will be supplied on application to the undersigned,
KESHAVLAL HIRALAL,
Deputy Collector.
Thana Collector's Office, 20th January 1887.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESS, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSENE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1882 ..... £200,690
" 1885 ..... £988,156
LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at death, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,76
GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1868 ..... £1,579,076 2 9 | 1878 ..... £4,019,15 14 1
1876 ..... £2,665,403 1 9 | 1883 ..... £3,318,407 9 2
THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

JUST UNPACKED
KEPPLER'S MALT EXTRACT.
MALTINE AND PREPARATIONS.
PEPTONISED COD LIVER OIL AND MILK.
PEPTONISED COD LIVER OIL, MILK AND HYPOPHOSPHITE.
ST. JACOB'S OIL.
BURROUGH'S HAZELINE.
MCK. AND ROBIN'S CATHARTIC PILLS.
STILLINGIO BLOOD PERCOLATOR.
SOUTHERN LIVER INVIGORATOR.
GALOCTOGOGUE.
(The Milk Producing (Elexir).
☞ Revised Price List of General Stock will be sent on application.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

COOPER, MADON & CO.'S
SPECIAL REMEDIES.
MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA—IMMEDIATE RELIEF—PERMANENT CURE.
THIS Preparation is the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in full forms, gives immediate relief without fail, if used as directed. It has been tried by many with benefit. Per bot. Re. 1 and 1-12.
GOUT SPECIFIC.—Is confidently recommended as a remedy with the best results for the cure of GOUT, RHEUMATIC PAINS, &c. Relieves the PAIN almost immediately and reduces the SWELLING as if by MAGIC. Per bot. Re. 1-8.
HEALTH CORDIAL.—A Preparation used for years with marked success in diseases for which it is intended. It marvellously restores DECLINING HEALTH & lost NERVE & BRAIN POWER. A specific cure for DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL & PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, NERVOUS and SEXUAL DEBILITY, DIMINISHED VITALITY, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, and ENEMIC CONDITIONS generally. Excellent results attended the employment of this CORDIAL in treatment of CONVALESCENCE from FEVER and other debilitating diseases. Per bot. Re. 1-4 and 2-4.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.—An efficient Preparation now largely prescribed as a BLOOD-PURIFIER. Sufferers from Rheumatism, Skin and other Diseases arising from weak and impoverished Blood will find a gratifying remedy in this compound. Per bot. Rs. 2-4 and 3 12.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
[Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer "MANILLA," Captain A. Cruciani, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on the 21st instant, and that she is DISCHARGING and LOADING in the stream.
All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Jan. 21, 1887.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.
In the Matter of the Petition of DEWJI KESOWJEE SHA, and MANORCHAND DHURAMSI SHA, carrying on business in Bombay as Dealers in grain in partnership with HUNSRAJ DHARSEY under the name, style and firm of DEWJI KESOWJI and the first named Insolvent. Dewji Kesowji, also traded under his own name; Insolvents.
NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY the ninth day of February next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, by the Insolvents abovenamed for leave to withdraw the Petition filed by them in this Honourable Court on the thirty-first day of December last, praying for the benefit of the Act passed for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in India and all other proceedings had thereon.
Any Creditor wishing to oppose the said application must appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY the said ninth day of February to oppose the same.
Dated this 19th day of January 1887.
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 21st day of January 1887.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

COME AND SEE our new DRESSED DOLLS, in China and Bisquit Heads; Kiss Toys in hundred varieties, at cheap prices. SHROFF BROTHERS.

SMOKERS' TABLES, received by the Mail, some Rare Samples, as suitable Presents for Gentlemen; also Blotters, Scrap Books, Hand Mirrors, &c., very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! Fresh Stock to hand, Orange Pekoe, As. 13-6 for 1 lb. packet; Pekoe Souchong, As. 10 only; Best Tea tasted by the Public for the money.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

HANDKERCHIEFS, ready hemmed, from as. 15 per dozen. Frillings, Laces, Flowers, Feathers, Gloves, etc. Very cheap. SHROFF BROTHERS.

FANS! FANS!! Our fresh Stock of Cheap Fans with Crewel Work to hand by the Mail. Hundreds have admired them for their cheap prices. Inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BICYCLE FOR SALE at BENNETT and Co's Auction Sale TO-DAY.

QUADRILLE PARTIES and BALLS—Excellent String Bands provided. Apply to SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian designs made to order. Chuckla, No. 6.

FANCY DRESS BALL.—Fancy Costume Court Dress (period 1760) nearly new, for sale, no reasonable offer refused.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Outfitters, Fort.

ICES, Pastry, Sweets, Chocolate, Crystallized Fruits, Fruits in Syrup or Brandy, Prunes in Jar, Ham, Bacon and Cheese. MORENAS & Co., 15, Meadow-street.

ICES, WINES, SPIRITS, CHOCOLATE and CHOCOLATE creams, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c., of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church-gate-street.

BISCUITS, ¼ 1 and 2 lb. Tins from the English Steam Cake and Biscuit Manufactory at Hamburg.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD, Fort.

DAILY Market Purveying for Bachelors, Families, Schools and Hotels.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD., Medows Street, Fort.

CRYSTALLIZED Fruits, Chocolate Creams, Crystallized Ginger, Cut Loaf Sugar, &c.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD., Medows Street, Fort.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD., Wholesale and Retail, Medows Street, Fort. Bombay.
W. J. ESSAI, Secretary and Manager.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and LODGING with a European Family residing in the Fort; good Table and Home comforts. Apply "BETA," care of this paper.

TURN-OUT FOR SALE, Mail Phaeton and pair Bay Arabs with all stable requisites. Phaeton fitted with lady's back rest, folding step, and brake. VICTORIA in good order, can be used with a pair, but only provided with shafts. Set of English, brass mounted harness, made to order by Dunnett & Co., in use about 2 months. For further particulars address "F. M.," Bombay Club.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are of all descriptions and for all class of work. For Families, Milliners and Dress-makers, Tailors and Outfitters, and for all class of leather work they are unrivalled and unsurpassed. Instructions free, 5, Church gate-street, Bombay.

NURSE WANTED, by middle of April. Apply with certificates to "Mac," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED a YOUNG LADY for a shop as MILLINER and SEAMSTRESS; apply to B., care of this Paper.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CASTOR OIL, superior quality, supplied at lowest price by the Peerco Mahomed Oil Mills. Apply to GLADE & Co., Agents, 6, Hornby Row.

FRENCH TWILLED FLANNEL for Children's Underclothing and Dresses, Re. 1 per yard. All Colours kept at THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co.,d. Bombay.

A LADY, going to England in the spring, wishes to take charge of one or two children in return for her passage. Address to C. M., Post Master, Amraoti.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

WANTED a PARTNER with 10 to 15 thousand Rupees in a lucrative firm, 10 per cent. interest guaranteed. Apply W. X., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, Strong and Good Time-keeper. Silver, from Rs. 20 to 50, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20. KANNY & Co., 5, Rampart Row.

FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE.—available from 1st March 1887. H. H. the Rao of Cutch Foxhound. Full particulars as to price, pedaree &c. &c., on application to L. S. ASHBY, Bo. Pol. Dept. Bhuj, Cutch.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Maude, ustrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

THERMOMETERS, MAXIMUM and MINIMUM. Plain and Ornamented. Guaranteed correct registering. An assortment just unpacked. Inspection respectfully solicited. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower.

VIENNA BEER.—Just received a consignment of Dreher's Vienna Beer in excellent condition in cases of 4 doz. qts. and 6 doz. pints at Rs. 6-4 per doz qts. and Rs. 4 per dozen pints. Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Five Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

BRAN CAKES, BRAN BREAD, GLUTEN Bread, Gluten and Almond Biscuits. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

THE WATERBURY WATCH,
PRICE Rs. 8-8.
Silver-Nickeled case, keyless wind.—kee me to a minute a month.

CHEAPEST TIME KEEPING WATCH—200,000 sold in Europe in 12 months. Made in the Company's factory in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH is not so likely to get out of order having less than one-half the parts of any other Watch. Handsome. Strong and Correct. The Watch for rough wear and hot climates.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO. guarantees that each Watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days. A guarantee for one year is given with each watch.

THE COMPANY undertakes to repair their Watches at any time for a sum never greater than
ONE RUPEE.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Free and Safe by Parcel Post in satin lined box.
PRICE Rs. 8-12.
Free and safe by V. P. Post Rs. 8-14,

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Can be purchased of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row. All communications and Watches for repair to be sent to the Waterbury Watch Co., Remington Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.
Agents wanted throughout the Country.
TERMS ON APPLICATION.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE.
ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 22 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.
Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being post of freight, &c., from
MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, nearly opposite the Methodist Church, in the bungalow lately in the occupation of the late Mr. Y. Frotwell, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., also the materials of the Anglo-American Rubber Stamp Company consisting of types, moulds, chases, rubber stamps, initial letters, rubber presses, wax, glycerine, vulcanising stove, thermometer, quoins, furniture, ovals, circles, squares, rubber faced metal types, type holders, mounts, handpresses, monograms, woodcuts, copper and brass cuts, tables, chairs, and cupboards, racks, office tables &c. The sale comprises engraved glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ice pitcher, cruet stand, biscuit box, round water, tea and coffee services, tea pot, breakfast cruet, reading lamp, table and piano candlesticks, handsome blackwood and teakwood carved and plain furniture, such as dining room, drawing-room, pier, side, oval, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, sideboard, whatnot, conversation and sofa couches, round teapoys, drawing room, easy, office, reclining, folding and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, chiffonier, iron bedstead, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe with mirror glass doors, chest-of-drawers, dressing glass, wardrobe in two pieces, glass door, cupboards, writing table with drawers, single and double screens, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, handsome Gio-graphic, Brussels carpet, kerosine oil table lamps, bath, dispense and cook room furniture, water filter, &c.
Property on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Hurrychund Purshotumdas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Syed Ahmed bin Syed Hoosein Allisha Cadree of Mysore, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of January 1882.
All that piece of freehold salt batty ground containing by admeasurement 2 acres square yards and one-eighth of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and premises standing thereon, situate at Falkland Road without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Fort in the Island of Bombay, registered on the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 161 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Secs. 72 and 73, and bounded on the east by the Falkland Road aforesaid, on the west by the property of Futtay Mahomed Josman Dawood, on the north by a passage, and on south by the property of Chimanlaljee Maharaj, all which said piece of land and premises are now in the occupation of the said Syed Ahmed bin Syed Hoosein Allisha Cadree and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF RAISINS (KISMIS).
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mandvee Bunder in the Juths of Mucadum Sewjee Heerjee by order of Mooltasee Telram Vadhoomull, and on account and at the risk of Sha Runchord Purshotum,
20 Bags Raisins (Kismis).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF A GOVERNMENT MULE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst. at 12 o'clock Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the Commissariat Stores,
1 Government mule, No. 131, lately arrived from Kurachee.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH JUST RECEIVED PER S.S. THAMES.
On MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
An invoice of 3 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits consisting of Scotch cheviot suiting, light check fancy suiting, mixture fancy check worsted, mixed solid twill, mixed solid fancy wove worsted, Scotch fancy suiting, milled plush-finished suiting, fancy suiting, fancy milled suiting, heavy black fine superfine cord overcoating, indigo blue solid twill superworsted, wooded black solid heavy wove worsted, light Scotch homespun, mixed solid worsted, diagonal coating, Scotch check, fancy stripe, fancy tweed, large and small check fancy worsted, black and white Shephard's check, heavy striped tweed, Scotch drab check tweed, &c.
The pieces which are from 5 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and are now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
5 cases Spanish stripes.
3
On account and at the risk of Hajee Tyeb Adam.
17 cases glass jars.
1 " assorted glass lamps.
3 " colored decanters.
3 " glass chimneys.
9 cases small lamps.
5 " wine glasses.
1 " tinware.
8 " crockery.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Sullaman. Hubib—
6 casks tinware.
2 " padlocks.
2 " round tin spoons.
16 cases China marbles.
By order of Messrs. Sawyer & Co., and on account and at the risk of Shamlall Motilall.
S M 725-26—2 cases coloured Italian.
S 726-7—2 " "
731 }—2 " white lenos.
709 }
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Esmalljee Abdool Hoosein Attari.
175 boxes bar soap.
1550 dozen honey soap.
2400 " "
150 " brown windsor soap.
AT 2 P. M.
1 handsome English built Landau by Morgan & Co., Ld., of Long Acre.
1 " " Landau, by Laurie and Marner.
1 " " boat-shaped new Landau.
1 " " light Pony Cart.
1 strong built boat-shaped Landau with brass fittings.
1 strong built Victoria.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Naylor Pike and Messrs. Geo. Jennings & Co.
Ex. s. s. Kerbella.
1 Landau for a single horse or pair by Burtenshaw.
1 " " " by Morgan.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE
of
READY-MADE CLOTHES
for
LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN
at
No. 20, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Louis Strauch to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m.
A large stock of ready-made clothes consisting of gentlemen's complete suits, dress coats, frock coats, morning coats, trousers and overcoats, boys' and children's suits, overcoats and trousers of every description, ladies' visters, mantles and mantlets, cockties, shoes, slippers, &c.
Property on view from MONDAY, the 17th inst., between the hours of 8 a. m. and 7 p. m.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, January 22, 1887.

NOTICES
SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.
INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.
FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65 CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—
3 per cent per annum subject to 12 months, 12 " , 6 " notice of withdrawal
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

BEER AND STOUT.

WE desire to call special attention to the undermentioned brands, for which we are sole Agents in this Presidency. We can strongly recommend them as being in every way suitable for consumption in India, as they have been specially brewed of a light gravity to meet the prevailing taste.

READ BROTHERS' BOTTLING.
BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... Rs. 17 4 Cash.
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... " 24 0 "
GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... " 17 4 "
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... " 24 0 "

JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.
LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand—
Per case of 4 dozen quarts ..... " 22 0 "
Per case of 8 dozen pints ..... " 30 0 "

GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA.
INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... " 16 8 "
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... " 22 8 "
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons ..... " 60 0 "

WILLIAM McEWAN.
INDIA PALE ALE—
Per hogshead of about 52 gallons ..... " 60 0 "

PILSENER BEER.
FRUSCHOPPEN, our own selection—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... " 16 8 "
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... " 22 8 "
SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
THE ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It
Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.
THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration in a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort too which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wanderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes culler, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physician rescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 1s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India
Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.
Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before on purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

NOW READY.
[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4 ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.
Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C. | Mr. P. S. King, Canada, Buildings, King St., Whitehall,
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co. Ludgate Hill, City. | Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.
A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.
The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.
The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as the Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.
The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.
Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.
AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., KEMP & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR, COOPER MADON & Co., Ld.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING
TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.
It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.
The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.
MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,750,000
RESERVE FUND £937,500
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON
LONDON OFFICE—53, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.
Rampart Row, W. C. LOWELL, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be address

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1887.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... Jan. 24th, 7h. 52·4m, a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-Rise.	Sun Set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 22	Bombay Volunteers' Parade, Town Hall, 5 p.m. Public Service Commission, 10-30 a.m. Distribution of Prizes and Bench, Parel School, 4 p.m. Performance at the Seamen's Institute, by Crew of P. & O. s. s. Rosetta.	6 33	5 45	10 7m 11 5 a	4 27m 4 11 a
Sun. 23	Third Sunday after Epiphany.	6 33	5 46	10 54m 11 43 a	5 12m 4 52 a
Mon. 24	Public Service Commission, 10-30 a.m.	6 33	5 47	11 35m —	5 51m 5 30 a
Tu. 25	Public Service Commission, 10-30 a.m. English mail expected per s.s. Siam.*	6 33	5 47	0 14m 0 10 a	6 21m 6 2 a
Wed. 26	Public Service Commission, 10-30 a.m. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Town Council, 3 p.m. Bachelors' Fancy Dress Ball.	6 37	5 48	0 43m 0 44 a	6 54m 6 30 a
Thr. 27	Public Service Commission, 10-30 a.m.	6 37	5 49	1 11m 1 16 a	7 21m 6 56 a
Fri. 28	Public Service Commission, 10-30 a.m. Departure of English mail per s.s. Surat.	6 37	5 49	1 38m 1 47 a	7 47m 7 20 a

* Left Aden 7 a.m., on Wednesday, 19th instant.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates. Rs. a. p.
DAIRY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 3
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 3 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb	0 3 3
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef salt, English, per lb	0 6 0

MUTTON—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb	Rs. 0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0 3 0	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 1 9
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

KID (SMALL)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1	2	0
Fore do. do. per piece	0	14	0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0	12	0
Fore do. do. per piece	0	7	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0	6	0

PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—			
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	6
Bacon, per lb	0	4	6
Pigs' feet, salt or fresh, per set	0	8	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, fresh, per lb	0	4	6
Do. salt, country per lb	0	4	6
Do. salt, English, per lb	0	12	0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0	12	0

POULTRY—			
Geese, each	4	0	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6	0	0
Do. Hens, each	3	0	0
Ducks, large, each	0	11	0
Do. middling, each	0	9	0
Fowls, Surat, large, each	1	8	0
Do. do. middling, each	1	0	0
Do. Bombay, large, each	0	12	0
Do. do. middling, each	0	10	0
Chickens, large, each	0	7	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Eggs, each	0	0	5
Guinea Fowls, each	2	8	0
Partridges per each	0	4	0
Pigeons, per pair	0	14	0
Do. young, per pair	0	10	0
Rabbits, each	1	8	0
Doves, per pair	0	9	0
Quails, per doz.	0	9	0
Teel, per pair	0	14	0

MILK AND BUTTER—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	6
Jagree, per maund	2	8	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	5	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0

FRUITS—			
Pineapple, small, each	0	5	0
Pomeloes, large, each	2	0	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	5	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	2	0
Orange, large, per dozen	1	4	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	10	0
Grapes, Aurangabad, per seer	0	4	0
Melons, water, large, each	0	5	0
Do. do. small, each	0	2	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	0	8	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	6
Pomegranate, Muscat, per dozen	3	0	0
Do. Bombay, per dozen	1	8	0
Grapes, Cabul, per box	0	12	0
Apples, Verona, per dozen	1	0	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	1	6
Chekoos, per dozen	0	12	0
Peaches, per dozen,	1	0	0
Custardapples, per seer	0	10	0

OIL—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	0	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	3	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	2	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	0	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	2	0

SUGAR—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	4	6
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	3

GRAIN—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	0	0
Gram, Ghoghary, per phurra	2	8	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	0	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	10	0
Coreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	8	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	3	12	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	4	12	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	12	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	6	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	4	0
Do. (old), per phurra	2	0	0
Oats, per phurra	5	8	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	8	0
Linseed, per phurra	4	8	0
Maize, per phurra	3	8	0
Moong, per phurra	4	12	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	4	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	0	0
Nachnee or Raggy, per phurra	4	4	0
Peas, per phurra	3	4	0
Toor, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	2	8	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	3	0	0
Warree or Vengee, per phurra	2	8	0
Kong, per phurra	3	8	0

	Rs. a. p.
GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 4 6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0 5 6
VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes, Mahableshwur, large, per maund	4 0 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 2 0
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1 8 0
Do. do. do. per seer.	0 0 9
Do. do. small, per maund	1 2 0
Do. do. do. per seer.	0 0 6
Do. Kurrachee, middling size, per maund	2 8 0
Do. do. do. per seer,	0 1 0
Yams, white, per seer	0 0 6
Do. red, per seer	0 0 6
Onions, per seer	0 0 4
Cabbages, large, each	0 6 0
Do. small, each	0 3 0
Cauliflowers, large, each	0 7 0
Do. small do.	0 3 0
Carrots, per seer	0 0 3
Cellery, large, each	0 1 0
Lettuces, each	0 0 6
Beet, large, each	0 1 3
Do. small, each	0 0 6
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 2 0
Tomatoes, per seer	0 0 9
Green Peas, per seer	0 1 0
French Beans, per seer	0 2 0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 12 0
Brinjals, Bombay, per dozen	0 9 0
Pampkins, large, each	0 10 0
Do. small, each	0 8 0
Artichoke, per seer	0 0 9
Beans, double, per seer	0 2 6
Parsley, per small bunch	0 0 6
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0 0 3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4 8 0
Do. shelled, per maund	3 4 0
Betelnut, per maund	6 0 0
Do. leaf, per 100	0 2 0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0 0 8
FRESH FISH—	
Pomfret, white, large, per pair	0 10 0
Do. do. medium	0 6 0
Do. do. small, per pair	0 4 0
Do. black, large per pair	1 4 0
Do. do. small, per pair	0 12 0
Surmaye, large, each	1 2 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Bouie, very large, per dozen	9 0 0
Do. large, per dozen	1 0 0
Ghoal, large, each	2 0 0
Do. small, each	1 8 0
Bhing, large each,	0 6 0
Do. small, each,	0 3 0
Bawm, large each	0 10 6
Prawns, small, per dozen	0 1 6
Shrimps, per score	0 1 0
Bumlows, per score	0 3 0
Jiptee, large, each	0 10 0
Do. small, each	0 6 0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0 2 0
Do. opened, per dozen	0 1 3
Crabs, each	0 0 6
Lobsters, each	0 1 6
DRY FISH—	
Pomfret, white, large, each	0 1 6
Do. do. small, each	0 1 0
Surmaye, large, each	0 14 0
Do. small, each	0 3 6
Palah, large, each	0 1 6
Dhomee, large, each	0 1 0
Do. small, each	0 0 8
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0 0 9
Do. small, per dozen	0 0 9
Bumlows, per dozen	0 0 6
Donugry fish, each	0 1 3
PICKLES, COUNTRY—	
Mango, per seer	0 1 0
Lime, per seer	0 1 0
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3
Do. small, per seer	0 1 0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 8
Do. pounded, per seer	0 1 6
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0 1 3
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0
BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Roiong, 1st, sort per seer	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 5 0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 2 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per lb	0 0 7
Do. Bajri per lb.	0 0 6
FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	17 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 14 0
Babool, per candy	6 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	6 0 0
Do. do. per maund	0 3 6
Aine, per candy	6 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 6
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 8 0
Do do. do. per maund	0 3 0
Kurmell, per candy	5 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 0
Khaire, per candy	7 8 0
Do. per maund	0 4 0

Rates for Bread and Flour are as follows:—

	As. Pies.
Plain White Loaves, about 15 oz.	1 6 each
Do. Half do. " 7½ "	0 9 "
White Twist and Rolls " 13 "	0 9 "
Plain Brown Loaves " 15 "	1 3 "
Servants' Brown do. " 1 lb.	0 9 "
Superfine Flour, per lb.	2 Anas; Bran, per maund 12 Annas at the Mill.

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

The Butchers generally sell Meat as the servants like to take it, either by the piece or by weight. Clubs, Hotel-keepers, Private-families, Schools, Ship-masters and Dubashes, can make private arrangements for daily supplies with butchers, and other market dealers by monthly payment if they choose.

MEASURES.

	Is equal to	
1 Ser	1 lb.	6 oz.
1 Payali	do.	5 " 9 "
1 Phara	do.	89 "
1 Candy	do.	712 "

BOMBAY WEIGHT.

	Is equal to	11 1/5 oz.
1 Ser		
1 Maund	do.	28 lb.
1 Candy	do.	569 "
1 Candy of firewood	do.	784 "

Flour and Rolong are sold in the Bakeries at the price laid down in the Price Current, but by the people in the Markets as follows:—

Flour, per seer, 1st sort	Rs. 0 1 3
Rolong " 1st sort	" 0 1 3
Flour " 2nd sort	" 0 1 0
Rolong " 2nd sort	" 0 1 0

This Flour and Rolong is what is generally purchased by servants, and is of good quality.

It must be understood that the Market prices vary according to the time of day, *viz.*, from 4 a.m. till noon the prices of all articles recede, and are cheaper in the evening.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th January, 1887.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·853
Temperature of the Air	73·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·7
Dew Point	63·0
Relative humidity of Air	·702
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	68·8
General Directions of Wind.*	E, ESE, SE, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	218

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

GRAFFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Service Commission, Secretariat, 11-30 a.m.
Volunteer Parade, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Performance at the Seamen's Institute, by Crew of P. & O. s.s Rosetta.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Madura (s), from Coast and Calcutta; Booldana (s), Calcutta and Tellichery; and Java (s), Bussrah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Empress of India (s), for Coast and Calcutta; Sorrento (s), Hull and Antwerp; Amezade (brig), Mozambique; Satara (s), Karachi and Kathiawad; and Nizam (s), Trieste.

CYCLING.—The Bombay Ramblers run to Mahim this afternoon, starting from the Bandstand at 4-30 p.m.

ENGINEERING APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Hariwadam Maniram, L.C.E., of Surat, has been appointed State Engineer at Bansda.

THE NAWAB OF SACHEEN.—The present Nawab of Sacheen, it is stated, has resigned all the rights of his Gadee and written to the Political Agent, Surat, to that effect.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st January 1887 was 40,691 maunds, and in money Rs. 10,908.

ARMS IN SURAT.—The Magistrate of the Surat district has of late stopped granting licenses to carry arms, swords, &c., except in cases when the licensee are well born and possess landed property in the district.

CATHOLIC CHAPEL AT KALYAN.—The Very Rev. the Pro-Vicar Apostolic will bless a Catholic Chapel which has been built at Marieville, Kalyan, about 10 minutes' walk from the railway station. The ceremony will take place to-morrow at 10 a.m.; and there will be high mass and sermon on the occasion.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Diog Gonsalves was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession copper vessels, valued at Rs. 2-8, reasonably suspected to have been stolen. The accused admitted three previous convictions, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—Kursondas Govindjee reported to the police that whilst shifting his things from Kalbadevie to Withulwady on Thursday evening last, a Hindoo coolie was given a box containing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,200, to carry, in company with complainant's wife; the cooly, however, managed to get away from her on the road, and has not since been heard of.

ASSAULT.—Mundoo Aboo, a Mahomedan tailor, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Suckina, woman, at her house in Falkland Road, on the night of the 19th instant. The accused on the afternoon in question went to the complainant's house, forced the door open, threw her down, and assaulted her. He admitted a previous conviction, and was fined Rs. 25, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A PETTY THIEF.—Mr. Cooper yesterday convicted Ramjee Govind, a ghorawalla, who was placed before him by Inspector Saunders, on three charges of theft. The accused was an old offender, and appeared to pass his time in entering houses and appropriating what took his fancy. A series of thefts having been committed in the Fort, the police arrested the accused, who admitted having entered several houses and stolen many articles. Pleading guilty to all the charges, the prisoner was sentenced to three years' hard labour in the House of Correction.

REPORTED THEFT.—Curreem Phoojar Mahomed, living at Nagpada, reported to the police that on Thursday a lodger of his, named Kurrumdeen Mundoobhoy, a native of a village called Kollowda, absconded on the day, after stealing Rs. 182 in cash, the property of complainant. The accused is believed to have made off for his native village. A telegram has been forwarded to the authorities there for his arrest.—Mr. M. DeMellow, a fitter in the B. B. & C. I. Railway, living at DeLisle Road, reported the theft of a silver watch and steel chain, valued at Rs. 60, from his premises on Thursday.

A DISHONEST CARRIER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Butterfield charged Keshoo Balloo and Jairam Mooljee, before Mr. Ryan, with criminal breach of trust as a carrier, in respect of 20 bags of sugar, and with receiving stolen property, respectively. The bags of sugar, valued at Rs. 460, were landed at Carnac Bunder on the 20th of last month, consigned to Esoof Mahomed Sulliman. It appeared that the first accused, who is a cartman, was engaged to convey the goods to the owner's godown, but instead of doing so, made them over to the second accused, a Bhatia potty merchant, who sold them to a merchant named Calidas Govindjee. The accused raised no defence, and were sentenced to two years' and eight months' hard labour, respectively. The Magistrate remarked that this kind of offence was becoming very common, and led merchants to place no confidence in the labour they employed. He passed severe sentences as an example for the protection of the public.

A QUESTION OF MINORITY.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Causes Court, before Mr. N. Spencer, Acting Chief Judge, Purshotum Mohunjee sought to recover from Vulubjee Purshotum the sum of Rs. 512, being the amount alleged to be due on a promissory note executed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff on the 2nd August last. Mr. Balcrishna appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Rowroop for Mr. Scott on behalf of the defendant. The pleas raised for the defence were a denial of the execution of the promissory note, and that of minority of the defendant.

The defendant's pleader, in order to prove the plea of minority, opened his case by calling the mother of the defendant, who by special request was examined in the Judge's Chambers. In her evidence she stated that the defendant was born in the month of Faghan 1926, and has not as yet completed his seventeenth year. In cross-examination the witness explained the fact of the absence of the horoscope by stating that her husband (since deceased) had two wives, who bore him several children, but as they all died, he resolved and objected to have the birth papers made for children born of her. Another witness, the uncle of the defendant, who was also examined, gave corroborative evidence. This closed the case for the defendant. It was contended on behalf of the plaintiff that the evidence adduced was not sufficient, and that every possible evidence ought to be put forward towards discharging this burden of proof. His Honour upon the evidence adduced, held the issue of minority in favour of the defendant and dismissed the suit.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Nizam, Capt. R. Haselwood, sailed yesterday for London with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London—Mr. F. A. Dashwood.
For Brindisi—Mr. D. Morgan.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BOMBAY.

* Earl of Buckingham, England.
Sir P Grey Egerton, England.
Lady Egerton, England.
Miss Egerton, England.
Col Egerton, England.
* Genl and Mrs Hughes.
* Mr H LeGraud Cannon, England.
* Mr W A Ducat.
* Mr and Mrs R J Shannon, Satara.
* Mr E Guyot, Madras.
* Col Dennis.
* Mr M A Baig, State Karbhari Jaujira, Janjira.
* Hon Kazi Shahudin, CIE, Public Service Commission, Poona.
Mr E Woodall Parker, Public Service Commission, Lahore.
Mr P H H Egerton, Umballa.
* Col Marshall, Secy and Advisor to H H The Nizam of Hyderabad.
* Mrs Marshall, England.
* Mr J N Mukerjee. England.
Mr W H Ryland, Calcutta.
Mr and Mrs V D'O Wintle, London.
* Mr and Mrs G C Wolfe, Madras.
* Rev W Forbes Capel.
* Col and Mrs Lecky.
* The Misses Simpson, Etawah.
Mr S S Simpson, Etawah.
Mr William Jones, Ajmere
* Lieut-Col Carter.
* Mrs Hitchens, Secunderabad.
* J M Morton.
Mr Gonialves Cardozo, Marmagoa.
Dr R Garbe, Benares.
* Lieut J W R Peters, 7th Dragoon Guards, Mhow.
* Mr and Mrs Higby, MS.
* Mr S Forster, MB, FGS.
* Mr W Mackie, Calcutta.
Mr W S Halsey.
Col and Mr Ward, H M S Troopship Crocodile.
Lieut Woodfield, H M S Troopship Crocodile.
Lieutenant Nichol, H M S Troopship Crocodile.
Lieutenant Hussey, H M S Troopship Crocodile.
Capt and Mrs Kitchner, H M S Troopship Crocodile.
Captain Batfield, H M S Troopship Crocodile.
Bgde-Surg Davies, H M S Troopship Crocodile.
Mrs Davies, H M S Troopship Crocodile.
Miss Davies, H M S Troopship Crocodile.
Mr J Cavanagh, Calcutta.
Mrs Yates.
Mr W H Wolff.
Mr W Hudson,
Captain and Mrs Welch, Deesa.
Miss Welch, Deesa.
Mr J G Apcar, Calcutta.
* Nawab Mirza A Khan.
* Capt Rogers, R N R, s s Sorento.
Mr C H Boggs, Bombay.
Mr S S Solomon, Bombay.
Col S Penny, RA, Bombay.
Mr H Schwer, Bombay.
Mr J Hardeck, Bombay.
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay.
Mr W T H Browns, Calcutta
Mrs Hayes, Lahore.
Mr Beresford, Poona.
Mr Bachrach, Bombay.
Capt Harrisou.
Mr D Rae, Bombay.
Mr Burrell, England.
Mr Thos Duncan, Bar-at-Law, Bombay.
Mr Mark Wadia, Bombay.
Mr R G Webb, Bombay.
Mr Jervis, Bombay,
Mr O Thackwell, Ceylon.
Mr C Schmid, Bombay.
Mr Pedro Pereira M De Albuquerque, Goa.
Mr M DeSouza Branvade, Goa.
Mr Antonio Emilio, Goa.

Resident left during the week marked (*) thus.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use KEMP & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. For bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

A JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREEING.

AT the Bombay High Court, before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood, on Thursday, a reference in the case of the Empress *vs.* Sangya Shivapa and Shetya Malappa, made by Mr. Fulton, Acting Sessions Judge of Belgaum, was considered by their Lordships. Mr. Branson and Mr. Shivram Bhandarkur appeared for the accused; and Mr. Pandurang, Acting Government Pleader, for the Crown.

Mr. Fulton, in making the reference, said that the prisoners were charged with murder, but found not guilty by the jury. This verdict he was unable to accept, as he considered there could not be the smallest reasonable doubt as to their guilt. The facts of the case were that, on Monday the 30th August, a man named Hulyappa went to Somanhatti to deliver to a vakil a letter from Irrapa, the son of the patel of Deshnur. On Wednesday he was seen on his way back in company with Irrapa in the day time and also later in the evening. On the morning of Thursday, the body of Hulyappa was found on the road between Somanhatti and Myasargi with the head cut off. The evidence against the accused was in substance as follows:—On Wednesday night, the wife of the first prisoner heard a conversation between her husband, the patel of Deshnur, and the second prisoner, in which the patel was trying to persuade the other two men to go with him to Myasargi to wound somebody. The three went off together. They were next seen together by a woman going in the direction of Myasargi, and about 11 or 12 p.m. they were seen returning together by two men who were watching a field. The next morning the murder was discovered, and the fouzdar reached Myasargi that evening. On Friday the prisoners were arrested, but nothing was noticed on their clothes. On Saturday the second prisoner pointed out some stains on his kamlee, and took the police first to a place in the hills, not far from his house, where he got a sickle, and then to his house, where he pointed out some ashes in his bathroom. On the way back to Myasargi, he said something to the police which led them to examine the first prisoner's clothes more closely with the result that they kept his handkerchief and dhotar. On Monday the first prisoner produced a hatchet hidden in some bushes not very far from his house; and on the same day it was discovered that the second prisoner was wearing a dhotar not his own. The Civil Surgeon, to whom the articles were sent for examination, found blood on them all, and also on the cloth wrapped round the hatchet, and believed that the ashes found in the second prisoner's bathroom were those of burnt cloth. The dhotar found on the second prisoner was identified to belong to one Sangya, who had lent it to the patel. The facts appeared to the Sessions Judge to leave no doubt as to the guilt of the prisoners. The jury entertained some doubt as to their production of the weapons, but on what basis this doubt was founded the Sessions Judge could not imagine. The witnesses as a body had no reason for endeavouring to obtain the conviction of the prisoners unjustly, for they appeared to be persons of no particular consideration. The real conflict seemed to be as to the guilt or innocence of the patel, and had the police been parties to the deliberate concoction of a false case, the Sessions Judge should have expected that blood would have been found on the hatchet dicovered in his house. With regard to the prisoners, the Sessions Judge told the jury that blood on one single garment might be accounted for; but that blood on the prisoners' clothes and weapons coupled with the fact that these articles were produced by themselves whilst in custody on a charge of murder, and that the second prisoner pointed out in his house ashes of burnt cloth, pointed irresistibly to their guilt. The Sessions Judge said he accepted with hesitation the verdict of not guilty in the case of Radrappa, the patel, who was charged, along with the accused, for the reason that the case against him was weaker, and that the verdict, though very likely wrong, was not so certainly erroneous that he ought to differ from the jury. It seemed to him that the law had made the jury judges of fact; and he could not say with such a complete feeling of certainty that their verdict must be wrong as to justify him in differing from them.

Their Lordships, on a review of all the circumstances of the case, thought that the Sessions Judge was justified in making the reference; but having regard to some doubtful and suspicious points in the evidence, the Court was of opinion that the verdict of the jury was not so palpably wrong or perverse as to justify the Court in interfering with the verdict. The Court therefore declined to interfere with the verdict of the jury.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES FOR DISMISSAL AS A MUCCADUM.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley, was heard an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Scott in the case of Canjee Natha *vs.* Leopold Louis Dreyfus. I was an appeal from a decree made by hi Lordship on the 8th April last, declaring that the plaintiff Canjee should, before the 11th May next, pay to the defendant the sum of Rs. 20,025, with costs and interest, and that the defendant should thereupon return to the plaintiff the promissory notes and title deeds deposited with him by the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, appeared for the defendant and respondent.

The facts of the case as found by the learned judge below were these. The defendants, Messrs. Dreyfus and Company, a Paris firm, in 1883 and several years previously shipped wheat and seeds from Bombay to Europe through Messrs. Spinner and Company. Dreyfus and Company were represented by an agent who was in Messrs. Spinner's office and attended to the shipments which were financed by Messrs. Spinner. This agent at first was a Mr. Lang, who was afterwards joined by a Mr. Guggenheim. Both these gentlemen went home in the summer of 1883, and a Mr. Bergl came out in June. In September 1883, Mr. Lang returned. Extensive shipments of grain had been made in the previous season; and Mr. Lang had already written from the head office in Paris, complaining that inferior wheat had been sent home, and that they had to pay very large allowances to their European buyers; and when he returned to Bombay in September 1883, he renewed those complaints. The mode in which the business had been conducted was as follows:—Messrs. Spinner and Company financed Dreyfus's purchases, and Messrs. Spinner's mucadum received the wheat in godowns hired by them, but paid for by Dreyfus. The muccadum weighed, bagged, and shipped the wheat. It was maintained that to some extent the muccadum was also responsible for the quality of the wheat; but Dreyfus's agent went to the godown at least once a day to see the wheat as it came in. Spinner's muccadumgar was performed by two brothers, Khatao Natha and Canjee Natha. The former attended to Spinner's own cotton business, and the latter to the wheat and seed business which at that time was done exclusively for Dreyfus. The question was raised whether the plaintiff Canjee was a partner or a servant of Khatao; and Mr. Justice Scott was of opinion that the weight of evidence was in favour of his being a partner. At the time the suit was heard Khatao was out of Bombay, and his Lordship had not consequently heard his story. Canjee denied the partnership, but admitted he did no other work and drew what he required from the profits. Mr. Spinner, Mr. Lang, and Mr. B

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 21.

AN advance of ¼ per cent. in the value of Consols, making the price 101-32d. owing probably to an easy money market—which there may well be in the present state of inactivity which prevails in most branches of trade—is the only item in Reuter's London financial telegram of yesterday evening which is not unchanged.

The Indian Council have placed a lakh more Telegraphic Transfers on Bombay, and three lakhs on Calcutta, at 1-32d. higher than the previous rate, also Rs. 30,000 Bills on Calcutta as before. Bar Silver, meantime, has not moved from the last quotation of 47d. per oz French Rentes seem steady at 109¾.

The Returns of the Bank of England issued yesterday in London were favourable, showing that the proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities had increased during the week by 4 per cent., standing on Wednesday at 42 per cent. No change in the rates of discount is reported.

In the London Produce Markets the only change to notice is decline of 3d. in the price of Wheat, Club No. 2, making the quotation 33s. 9d. per quarter.

Although no alteration in rates either as regards spot prices or arrivals is reported from Liverpool yesterday, there is no doubt a downward tendency at present in view of the heavy receipts at the American ports. The market is reported to have closed quiet; Surats steady; total sales 8,000 bales, of which 880 were Surats.

In New York Mid-Uplands were still quoted at 9¼; but a fall of 6 points in May Futures brought the rate down to 9·71. The receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 21,000 bales against 13,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 12,000 bales for 1885. The daily increase, compared with the two preceding years, is now becoming very marked.

	1887	1886	1885
Receipts for 6 days.....	129,000	89,000	81,000
Do. since 1st Sept.	4,133,000	3,932,000	4,012,000

COTTON.—Our market generally has been duller than ever to-day, and in Bengals alone have we heard of any transactions. There are keen enquiries from Marwari dealers for Fine Bengals for delivery by the 25th instant, to tender against contracts made some time back at high prices. For future delivery the price has declined considerably, and we are informed that contracts aggregating some 2,000 bales have been made at Rs. 131 for "Good"; Rs. 142 for "Fully Good"; and Rs. 157 for "Fine," for February-March&April delivery. A few Khangaum contracts, for delivery by the 25th instant, have been settled at Rs. 183 and Rs. 184. Sellers of Broach have lowered their pretensions a little, and at closing this growth is offered at Rs. 208 for March delivery, and Rs. 205 for April, but without finding takers.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady this morning, and, notwithstanding the improved rate at which Council Wire Transfers went in London yesterday, without any change in quotations. There has been very little doing, but the market closes firm at our rates for ready Paper. Bank Demand Bills for February-March delivery are obtainable at 1s. 6d.; and three month's sight Credits can be done for February at 1s. 6 1-16d. per rupee. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 6 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 6 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ....1s. 6 1-8d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight ..1s. 6 9 32d.	"
Francs, 3 months' sight..1·93	"

SEEDS AND WHEAT.—We can report no improvement in this market, the dull feeling being rather deepened, if anything, to-day, by the less favourable reports from home. Dealers show no disposition, however, to lower their prices, and we call rates unchanged all round

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	4,725	bales.
Wheat.....	11,297	cwts.
Linseed	3,398	"
Rapeseed	1,144	"
Gingelly	6,816	"

FREIGHTS.—The great scarcity of cargo causes this market to remain dull, and we hear that holders of room for Trieste and Venice in the mail steamer which left this evening had to relet at 25s. per ton (at Exchange 2s.). We hear that the Escalona (s) has been fixed for Dunkirk at 20s. per ton: and a "Saint" line steamer is said to have been taken up for Marseilles at 18s. 9d. per ton. The Nedjed (s) is also reported to have been chartered for Amsterdam at 22s. 6d. per ton. We quote Cotton and Wheat to Liverpool at 17s. 6d, and Wheat, &c., for London at the same rate; Cotton 21s. 3d. For Continental Ports rates range from 19s. to 20s. 6d. per ton.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened dull and drooping this morning, and for a time 96⅞ was the quotation for Fours; but the rate has declined, at closing, to 96⅛. Four-and-a-half per cent. Paper stands at 100, but the price is quite nominal.

SHARES have continued quiet on the whole to-day; but several concerns are quoted lower this evening. Amongst them the principal are the Ripon Mill shares, which are Rs. 15 down; the Colaba Press, and Alliance Cotton Rs. 10 each down; the Coorla, and Sholapore Mills, Rs. 5; and Coopcr Madon and Co. Rs. 2 lower, Connaught Mill scrip has advanced Rs. 5; Bombay-Burmah Trading are on the downward move again, and the first issue has receded Rs. 25, and the second Rs. 15 per share. Bank of Bombays are steady at the previous rate.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	1	6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	10,000	$125	all	17½ do.	259-10
National Bank of India.....	57,320	250		5 pct.	110xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	£
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	..	£160

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	850
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,100
Indian Ring Insurance Co	111	5,00		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran ..Co.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 110	1,620

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	200	1,25	1,250	..	1,075
Akola Press Co.. ..	80	50	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co..	100	50	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	960
Apollo Press Co (small shares)	780	400	400	Rs. 2	225
ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd.
Broach Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
ombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 11	135
Colaba Press Co. ..	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	600
Dholiera P. & G. Co..	0	300	300	12	120
East India Press Co..	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,325
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,725
French Press Co.	800	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Mannar Manfg. Co..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	160
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	9 ½
Mofussilite.....	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	412½
New Kersa Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	112½
Prince of W. Press..	600	500	100	Rs. 3	345
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	50	Rs. 7	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 7	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,00	Rs. 12	
Sassoon Press Co....	200	500	500	2	580
Volkart Press Co....	450	1,000	1,00	Rs. 20	600

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown& Co. Ld.	{ 1,000 / 100	200 / 200	200 / 150	} 10 / p.c.	1·8 / 128
Badhan, Pile &Co.Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	187
Bapty Co., Ld.....	12	200	165	Rs. 2	101
Barton & Co., Ld.	000	00	100	10 2-3p.	
Do. New Issue.	500		37	2-3p.	16
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	6 p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co	50	500	200	15 p. ct.	365
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000		200
Boubay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	118
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 1 5	2,800
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375		32 695
Bombay Municipal Bonds ..	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Safty Match Co. Ld	500	100	100	..	100
Cawnpore Woollen Co. Ld	1,500	100	100	..	12
Dydsdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	..	103
Cooper, Madon & Co Ld.....	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	79
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Associa tion.....	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	9
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	15½
Karachi Lighterage Co. Ld.	50	255	255		
Kemp & Co. Ld.....	4,000	10	10	Rs. 26	330
Marcks & Co. Ld.	4,000	10	100	16 p.ct.	86
Mechanics Building	4,000	5	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	30	100	100	9 p.c.	75
Napier Foundary and Mfg. Co.	1,50	100	100		
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	1,00	20	5	5 & 7	108
Oriental Loan Association	5,00	2	2	8 p. c	1
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,00	10	10	Rs. 1	47
Port Canning Co.	6,00	as	as	Rs.	9½
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,00	100	100		102
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,50	10	10	..	72
Telephone Co., Ld....	19,20	25	2		2½
Treasher & Co., Ld. ..	2,00	50	600	Re	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,50	10	100		185x
Western India Flour Mills	1,00	125	100	Rs 125	95
W. H. Moor & Co.,Ld.	3,00	100	300	9½	105

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	11,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	99xd
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld..	1,800	1,000	1,00	Rs. 25	640
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	220
Bo.Cotton Mfg Co. Ld.	600	500	500		375
ombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 25	885
Bezar Mfg. Co., Ld....	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 25	790
New Issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	770	Rs. 124	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	585xd.
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,00	Rs. 75	630
City of BombayShares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	875
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co					
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	650xd.
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,00	..	665
Gordon Mills	700	50	50	..	162½
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,00	1,00		890
Hingunghat Mill Co.Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.a.	650
Hydrabad Cotton Co.	700	100	50	Rs. 2	831
Impl.Cotton Mills Co	400	50	1,00	Rs 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 7	1,410
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,00	Rs. 25	591
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	50	50	14-5-7	403
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,300	1,00	50	Rs. 45	1132½
Khandelah.....	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	630
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	830
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,00	10	Rs. 5	144
Madras United	600	1 0 0	1,00	Rs. 125	2,300
Mahaluxshmi	650	1,00	1,00		500
Manockjee Petit's...	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1220
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	2		187½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,00	1,00	Rs. 75	1,470
National Spinning..	600	1,00	1,00	..	435
ngamCotton Clean ning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,00	100	...	65
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,00	1,000	...	220
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,00	Rs. 0	810
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	540
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	145
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,00	500	50		87
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	875
Ripon.....	841	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	870
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,00	100		1,270
Sassoon United Manufacture	1,716	500	50	Rs.	350
Silk Mill Co., Ld.	678	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	1,285
Sholapore Mills	650	1,00	1,00		600
Soonderdas	1,000	50	50	Rs. 12½	350
Southern India					
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	25	25	...	240
Victoria Mills.....	600	1,00	1,00	...	485
Western India S.&M Company	1,200	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	725
Ismailas Khimj S. W. Co....			1,0	...	745

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. steamship Booldana, 2,134 tons, Captain A. Clark, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Calcutta and Tellichery (January 19) with a cargo of rice, and gunnies.

THE ship Marabont, 1,497 tons, consigned to Captain J. Morrissay, sails this morning for New York laden with a cargo of iron rails exported by Messrs. Ritchie Stewart and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Satara, 820 tons, Captain J. B. Macfadyen, sailed yesterday for Karachi and Kathiawad with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dy Surg-Genl. Meadows, for Mandvie, Mr. H. N. Dumrie, for Karachi; and 62 deck for different ports.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Madura, 1,266 tons, Captain J. Skinner, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo containing 63 cases of pistol cartridges, and the following passengers:—Mrs Bethell, Miss Taylor, and Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji and wife, and 15 deck.

THE s.s. Java, 943 tons, Captain G. Mackerness, came to Bombay yesterday morning from Bussrah (January, 8) with a general cargo, including 62 chests of opium and the following passengers:—Mrs. Williams and three children, Mr. J. Humphrey, Mr. F. Madson, Rao Bahadoor Dayaram Gedumal, C. S., Mr. Latham, Mr. Carl Brener, Genl. Goodfellow, Col. Ward, Lt.-Col Seaton, a native gentleman, Mr. F. D. Guddum, Mr. Mahomed Bessam and friend, and Mr. Haji Abdoola Salet.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges, 2,162 tons, Captain E. Stewart, sails this morning for Colombo and Shanghai, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails from Bombay. The following are names of passengers:—Captain Stockley, Mr. and Mrs Atkinson, Mrs Tighe, and three Misses Tighe, Miss Atkinson, Messrs Soge, Abbott, Vivey, Ford, Simpson, Anderson, Hodges, Cochrane, and Derham, for Melbourne; Mrs and Miss Kay, Messrs Wolff, P. H Egerton, Seggest, and Rutherford, for Shanghai; Mr. Bloomfield, for Sydney; Sir P. and LadyGray Egerton, Miss Gray Egerton, and Col Gray Egerton, for Calcutta; Mr Gubbay, for Hongkong; Mr Hoggan, for Penang; Mr and Mrs. Pestonji and 2 children for Singapore; and Mr Foil and Mr Brunell, for Colombo.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

20TH JANUARY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arabia	2314	J. Laird	B	Graham & Co.
,, Ganges	1490	Stewart	D	P. & O. S. N.Co.
,, Hajeen	1812	S. G. Newey.....	E	R. Cursetji.
,, Clan Macgregor	1926	S. H. Palmer ..	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Iran	..	.....	K	E. Bates & Co.
,, Port Phillip.	2022	R. Calvert.....	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Waverley ...	3044	G. Dodero	O	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
21	Madura (s).....	Skinner	Coast and Calcutta, Dec. 25.
	Booldana (s)	Clark	Calcutta and Tellicherry, Jan. 19.
	Java (s)	Mackerness.	Buarch, Jan. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
21	Empress of India(s	Warrick	Coast and Calcutta.
	Sorrento (s)	Rogers.....	Hull and Antwerp.
	Amezade..	Nakoda	Mozambique.
	Satara (s)	Macfadyen .	Karachi and Kathiawad.
	Nizam (s)	Haselwood .	Trieste.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Ganges, E. Stewart, for China and Australia.
Ship Marabout, J. Morrisay, for New York.

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday:—
Ship Loch Broom, for New York and Philladaphia.
Steamer Java, for P. Gulf and Karachi.
Steamer Escalona, for Dunkirk and Aden.
Steamer Nevasa, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Jan.
ARRIVAL.
17 Medina (s).....Anderson ...Rangoon, Jan. 11.
DEPARTURES.
Jan. 17.—Steamers City of Calcutta, India, Sirsa, Loodiana, Clan Maclean, Sirdhana, Kohinur and Macpherson. Barque Ardgowan.

MADRAS.

Jan.
ARRIVAL.
18 Goalpara (s) .... Negapatam.
Jan.
DEPARTURES.
17 Sumatra (s) ....
Canning (s) .... Rangoon.
Ancona (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Chanda (s)..... ..... Bombay.
18 Hesperia (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Argo (s)..... ..... Colombo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 20.

Grant, Col., Bo. Cavalry, on leave, from Neemuch.
Merriman, Col., Bo., R.E., on duty, from Deolali.

JANUARY 21.

Ross, Lt., Bl., 1st Durham L. I., on leave, from Allahabad.
Hudson, Lt., Bl., 5th Goorkhas, on language leave, from Abbottabad
Forbes, Capt., Bl., 1st Drag. Guards, on leave, from R. Pindi.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 21.

Stockley, Capt., Bl., 16th Bl. Cavy, on leave, to Australia.
Ross, Lt., Bl., 1st Durham L. I., on leave, to England.
Jopp, Col., Bo., R.E., on leave, to Europe.
Gordon, Capt., Bl., Remount Dept., on duty, to Saharanpur.
Pearse, Lt., Mad., 3rd Welsh Regt., on duty, to Burma.
Forbes, Capt., Bl., 1st Drag. Guards, on leave, to England.
Rawlinson, Lt., Bl., 17th D. C. O. Lancers, to join, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, January 22, 1887.

1. The Regiment will parade for drill under the Commandant, this day, Saturday, the 22nd instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m., and those met on their way will have their fares paid; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on parade:—Sections 31 to 38, 15 Rounds of Blank Ammunition per man.

2. No. 2502 Vol. Lake G. M. having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E Company.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. on bottles ONLY, is. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with, "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
* * * AGENTS WANTED.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Stree', (Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Our pamphlet: "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot nip, either than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at a certain angle to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames in the very best material and the most perfect finish, special modifications have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. Entire cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
ART POTTERY.
WE HAVE RECEIVED our new Consignment of Real Dresden, Crown Derby, Doulton and Limoges Porcelain. An inspection is invited.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

EASDON—January 19, at Shahabad, (Deccan), the wife of W. Easdon, G. I. P. R., of a daughter.

DEATH.

CABRAL—January 21, at Grant Road Cross Lane, Mrs. E. J Cabral, the beloved mother of Mr. V. M. Cabral, Assistant Post master, Bombay, at 4 p. m., leaving a large family and circle of friends to deplore her loss. Funeral will take place this day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. —Friends are kindly requested to accept this notice.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

HEBBERT—January 16, at "Courteen Hall," Simla, the infant daughter of F B Hebbert, aged 54 days.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1887.

THE inquiry of the Public Service Commission has already put on record a very nearly unanimous testimony against at least one branch of the service. The Government have asked what the public and their servants think of the Statutory Service, and the reply is that for reasons which vary according to the standpoint from which it is regarded, it is looked upon generally with dissatisfaction. Here and there an exceptional whisper of approval little more than emphasises the objections which as a rule have been taken to it. One witness in the North-West ventured upon saying that the service had been successful and that the people were satisfied; but the Commission must have discounted the value of this testimony when they learnt that the witness, a gentleman of wealth and good family for the rest, was almost illiterate. One of the Bombay witnesses, too, a Mahomedan, endeavoured to show that his co-religionists regard the Statutory system with no disfavour; but we do not find any corroboration of this view in the evidence of other Mahomedan witnesses. The inquiry is still far from complete, and it may be that other localities will present a different report upon this point. But so far as the investigation has gone the Statutory Civilian has had few apologists, and the set of opinion is strongly against him. Some would abolish him root and branch. Others would be content with such a modification of the rules as would keep nomiuation under the Act within the limitations marked out in the preamble, which insists that nominees should be men of proved merit and ability. The laudable purpose of recruiting the service with men of good birth has been adhered to, with too little regard as it seems to the intellectual qualifications of the persons selected. Then again the evidence points to a lack of prestige on the part of the Statutory Civilian, arising not more from a want of intellectual fitness in many cases than from the disadvantages under which he is placed in the matter of pay and leave rules. The Covenauted Civilian looks down upon him because he has entered Government service through a side door, and not through the narrow and toilsome avenue of competitive examination. The Uncovenanted officer is jealous of him because, often with less claim on grounds of service or capacity, the Statutory Civilian has had a way found for him into a service closed to the Uncovenanted. The short and easy way of dealing with an institution against which so much is said is, of course, to do away with it altogether. But there is still at least a lingering belief in many quarters that it may be made a useful service after all. The grounds of this belief seem to be laid bare in a series of questions which were put last week by Kazi Shahabudin to a District Deputy Collector. Mr. Shahabudin reminded the witness that before the advent of British rule in Guzerat there were old Rajput and Mussulman families in affluent circumstances, and he asked if their indigence should be intensified by making in their case education an absolute test of fitness for Government employment, or whether the Government should be allowed any discretionary power in regard to these people. The answer that was given was not favourable to the class in whose interest the suggestion was made; nor has there thus far been any distinct recommendation of exceptional treatment for them. Mr. Wordsworth, indeed, has cautiously indicated a way in which the Government might admit them to its service without imposing upon them an educational test which might in many cases be prohibitory. He doubts very much whether they would submit to the very severe discipline which would be required in order to ensure success in a competitive examination, and he suggests that the only way of correcting the inequality of mental capacity which the law of heredity permits us to assume might be to allow marks for proficiency in gymnastics, in riding, and in military drill. The aspect of the question thus contemplated by Kazi Shahabudin and Mr. Wordsworth will probably be deemed by the Government to deserve more attention than it has received thus far in the inquiry. Birth still counts for something, even amongst communities much less conservative than that of India. It is not long since Mr. Gladstone rallied the English democracy upon its "sneaking fondness for a lord;" and the consideration in which the *ci-devants* are still held by their neighbours in India is a factor by no means so valueless as to be left out of account by a Government who are endeavouring to solve the problem of how best to administer the affairs of a diverse population, eminently respectful of its past.

Upon no other question except the extension of age have the witnesses been so nearly unanimous as they have been in condemnation of the Statutory Service on its present basis. The proposal that there should be a simultaneous examination for the Covenanted Service in India and in England, for instance, is not so unanimously supported before the Commission as the discussions upon it out of doors might have led us to expect. Mr. Lee-Warner's hostility to it doubtless surprises no one, and it is really consequential upon his general principle that the directing posts in the service should be reserved for Europeans, with the rare addition of natives of conspicuous ability whose minds had been saturated with English principles and ideas. But his objections are substantial as well as consequential, and those who are in favour of an examination in India, whether with or without subsequent residence in England, must take Mr. Lee-Warner upon his own ground, and must meet with specific answers the specific objections which he has urged. It is necessary to note that his contention that the educational appliances provided in this country are insufficient for the purposes of effective training and examination is endorsed by more than one native witness. Mr. Wasudeo Barve has expressed a preference for having examinations in England, while Mr. Eduljee Modi, a first-class subordinate judge in Guzerat, thinks that the objections to holding an examination in India are insuperable. We take it, however, that the witnesses who take this view are in a minority. It is none the less important to remember that the question is to a large extent a technical one, and that grave mischief might result if upon mere *a priori* grounds the Government were to come to the conclusion that an examination in India will afford the same test of fitness for the higher service of the State as one in England. Whatever difference of opinion there may be upon this point there seems to be an absolutely unanimous belief in the necessity of residence in England as a condition precedent upon entrance into the Covenanted Service. Mr. Cotterell Tupp has scarcely gone beyond the majority of the native witnesses in contending that no man is fit to govern even an average Indian district containing Europeans who has no knowledge of European life, and that residence in England must widen his training and make him a good all round man. Other witnesses have seen in an obligatory residence in England not only a guarantee for the candidate's initiation into English habits of thought and into the English *morale*, but for his social status. If there is any advantage in the English civilian being well born, the advantage becomes an obligation in the case of the native of India. As a witness put it last week, with singular clearness, "Englishmen come out to serve in a country where no one knows what social position they enjoyed. But as for natives, everybody knows their social position." If this obligation is kept in view we shall be slow to make easy the path of the Indian candidate, whether the examination be in India or in London, by the well-meant but illogical device of scholarships and a free passage to England. It seems harsh to say so, but if we are to accept native testimony as to the value of social position in an official, and to act upon it, we shall at once see that the fact that a man needs a scholarship and that he cannot afford to pay his passage is a disqualification for his entrance into the Civil Service. This is not inventing a new class distinction; it is merely recognising one that already exists in the native mind, and paying practical respect to it. We cannot in one breath affirm the need of entrusting posts of responsibility to men of good family, and in the next propose measures for giving access to them to men of low estate whom their neighbours would regard with scant esteem. Meantime, whatever difficulties attend the solution of the problem of the admission of natives into the Covenanted Service, one witness, and he a witness of eminent authority, has spoken with striking clearness and confidence as to their fitness for larger employment in the Judicial Service. Sir Charles Sargent's evidence on a subject so essentially within his own province as this is scarcely strengthened by the confirmation which even Sir M. E. Grant Duff and Mr. Lee-Warner have given to it. But it is worth noting that Mr. Lee-Warner, while giving reasons for doubting that natives of India make good magistrates, spoke highly of their qualifications as judges, and that the ex-Governor of Madras, in an article not overcharged with charity towards the promoters of native claims, says much the same thing. Still more emphatic and more authoritative is the confirmation which is given to Sir Charles Sargent's view in the testimony by Sir Erskine Perry which a correspondent quotes in another column this morning, and evidence so strongly supported as the Chief Justice's is must carry weight with the public and the Government.

IF we contrast Lieutenant Schneider's little pamphlet on the Attack Formation for Infantry with the pages devoted to the same subject in the "Field Exercise," we see the two extremes of brevity and long-windedness, though the former is perhaps a little too short for clear comprehension of some of the details. The principle of the new attack may be briefly described as

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, JAN. 20.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* of to-day states that the German Government has received information that French agents are making large purchases of wooden planks in the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and points out that the evident object of these purchases is to enable the French Military authorities to construct huts for sheltering additional troops on the frontier beyond the accommodating capacity of their fortresses.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF HERAT.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 20.

According to Russian advices from Askabad, a new Governor for Herat will be appointed shortly by the Ameer of Afghanistan.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

SOFIA, JAN. 20.

The negotiations with the Powers regarding the Bulgarian question are progressing.

The Regents demand, as the conditions upon which they would resign the government into the hands of the Powers, that the candidacy of Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia to the Bulgarian Throne be dropped by Russia; assurances be given to them relative to a new candidate, and guarantees for maintaining the autonomy of Bulgaria.

SIR DRUMMOND WOLFF.

VIENNA, JAN. 20.

Sir Drummond Wolff left here for Constantinople to-day.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JAN. 21.

General Stewart reports that Major Dishon's column arrived at Mainlung from Mandalay on the 15th. All the intervening country was found quiet.

Colonel Stedman of the Shan Expedition has established a post of 150 Ghoorkas six miles from Pymsung. A reconnaissance met a small party of hostile Shans, who lost a few killed and wounded. Our loss was one wounded. It is reported from Myingyan that Boh Tain has been captured by Captain Kellie, and from Myotha that 3 Bohs have been captured there.

In Mandalay there are rumours that the mouks are plotting against the Government. The Sadaw of Moda and other Phoongyies has been arrested.

LATER.

The Sadow arrested is Modee not Modaw Sadow. He was selling his monastery for Rs. 1,500 or over, and when ordered both by Government and the Thathanabaing to desist, still went on. The case was referred to the Thathanabaing for decision; meanwhile, accidentally or otherwise, the monastery was set on fire and consumed.

A young son of the late Mekkara Prince, who was seen in the monastery, and some phoongyees were arrested, while swearing in the men to his service.

The Thathanabaing, by invitation of the Chief Commissioner, leaves Mandalay with a large attendance of priests on February 1st by the mail steamer for Prome. He is to stay at Shway Dagon in Rangoon, and will be honourably received. All ecclesiastical cases are to be referred to him there. The expenses of his journey and stay will be borne by the Government.

THE TROOPS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 21.

In March next the Burma Field Force will be reduced to ten thousand men, leaving the Munster Fusiliers, the Yorkshire and Surrey Regiments, the Rifle Brigade, two Batteries of Artillery, two Companies of Sappers, the 1st Madras Lancers, the 2nd and 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, the 13th, 15th, and 21st Madras Infantry, the 1st, 12th, and 18th Bengal Infantry, the 27th Punjab Infantry, and all the Bombay Infantry.

THE JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, JAN. 21.

The Municipality at a meeting this evening voted a grant of Rs. 2,500 for the celebration of the Jubilee day, a Committee being appointed to make the necessary arrangements to celebrate the same in a befitting manner.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 21.

A meeting of a large section of the natives of Madras City was held this evening to discuss the question when the Queen's Jubilee should be celebrated. After a speech by Mr. Norton in favour of the 20th June, Mr. Symonds, of the Uncovenanted Service, moved an amendment in favour of the 16th proximo.

The Dewan Peishcar of Travancore seconded the amendment, which was rejected by a large majority.

Next Monday's meeting, which is convened by the Sheriff, will probably be a lively one.

THE GOVERNOR'S FIRST PUBLIC SPEECH.

The Governor made his first public speech here this evening, at the Wesleyan Mission anniversary. He announced his willingness to encourage all Christian sects here, for no Governor who is trying to do his duty to his Sovereign can make a greater mistake than to show indifference to the Christian religion. He advocated broad and catholic views in religious matter. As to female education, it behoved us to treat the subject with a great deal of moderation. Living among a peaceful population, it was our duty to guard against insulting the prejudices of those people. We can do most by showing sympathy with the natives.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 21.

In to-day's Army Orders, H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Bombay Lancers—Captain G. B. Butler, Squadron Officer, to be 4th Squadron Commander sub. *pro tem.*

Aden Troop—Lieutenant L. A. Gordon, Staff Corps, 4th Squadron Commander, 2nd Bombay Lancers, Officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, *vice* Col. G. S. Stevens, who resigned his appointment, with effect from the 30th December 1886.

25nd Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant M. W. Baugh, Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, to be Wing Officer. Lieut. Baugh will remain attached to the 25th Infantry until further orders.

27th Bombay Light Infantry—Lieutenant F. J. Fowler, Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer, 30th Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Officer.

Station Staff—Lieutenant G. Walter, Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, Officiating Wing Commander, 19th Bombay Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer, Hyderabad, *vice* Captain Hodgkinson, deceased.

H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to order the following transfers:—

Adjutant General's Department—Major S. Watson, Brigade Major, from Nusseerabad to Poona, Captain D. C. W. Harrison, Brigade Major, from Aden to Nusseerabad.

It is notified that the undermentioned Officer is seconded for service on the Staff.—Lieutenant L. A. Gordon, Staff Corps, Commandant, Aden Troop, 4th Squadron Officer, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

With reference to G. G. O. 25, dated 12th January 1887, Surgeon J. P. S. Hayes, Medical Staff, is appointed to do duty in the Sind Circle, travelling under para. 214, Army Transport Regulations, Part 2.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Major J. Hotham, just promoted to that rank from I-B Horse Artillery, is posted to the 4th Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division. 2. Major H. C. M. Woods, just promoted to that rank, is posted to E Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery. 3. Captain E. F. Nelson, just promoted to that rank, from R-3 Artillery, is posted to No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery. 4. Captain E. C. Holland, I Battery 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, is appointed to I-B. Horse Artillery.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to Europe with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. J. W. P. Peters, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Royal Engineers—Colonel J. H. Bedford, India, in extension from 31st January to 7th March, 1887, on private affairs.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Lieutenant H. Stead, to Shanghai, for 18 months, from 1st June 1886, on private affairs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JAN. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Coromandel, with the outward English mails of the 14th instant, left here for Bombay at 1 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JAN. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

PENANG, JAN. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Kashgar (extra) left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dholleras 4

The Manchester Market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72½
4½ per cent. do.	74½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	102½
Bar Silver	47

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion £20,000,000; increase, £400,000; public deposits, £4,300,000; decrease, £400,000; other deposits, £23,700,000; decrease, £100,000; other securities, £19,100,000; increase, £300,000; notes and gold, £11,700,000; increase, £800,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JAN. 20.

10 p.m. ..... 70·3

FRIDAY, JAN. 21.

6 a.m.	67·3
10 a.m.	71·7
p.m.	75·0
4 p.m.	73·9

A MEETING of the general committee appointed by the public meeting held in the Town Hall on the 17th instant, to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate in Bombay the Jubilee of the reign of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, was held yesterday afternoon in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, to consider the form that any permanent memorial of the Jubilee should take; and the powers to be assigned to the executive committee. The attendance was large and influential, nearly all the members of the committee being present. Captain Henry Morland was called to the chair. The names of many other gentlemen were added to the general committee. On the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, it was resolved that on the 16th February next, the day fixed for the celebration of the Jubilee, the houses, streets, and buildings of the city be as far as possible decorated and illuminated; that a public fair be held on the Esplanade; that the executive committee be authorised to carry out these objects; and to employ such establishment and to incur such expenditure as they may find necessary out of the public subscriptions subject to an immediate limit of Rs. 25,000, with the addition of one-half of any subscriptions from the public which my be received in excess of Rs. 25,000: and that the maximum from such public subscriptions shall not exceed Rs. 40,000. The Hon. M. Melvill and the Hon. J. B. Richey, Members of Council, were present at the meeting, and the former gentleman intimated that the Executive Engineer at the Presidency had, under instructions from Government, prepared an estimate amounting to Rs 80,000 for illuminating the Government buildings; but that it was the intention of Government to sanction Rs. 30,000 for the purpose. On the motion of Mr. Tribhowundas Vurjiwandas, it was resolved that the permanent memorial to be adopted by the public take the form of a Jubilee Victoria Technical Institute; and that Government be informed that this committee is prepared to hand over to the Jubilee Victoria Technical Institute any portion of the public subscription that may remain after paying for the expenses of the festivities connected with the celebration of the Jubilee. On the motion of Dr. R. N. Khory, it was resolved to request Government to obtain the sanction of the Government of India for the purpose of issuing a special silver coin to perpetuate the memory of the occasion and as a souvenir thereof. It was further resolved to request Government to proclaim a sufficient number of days as public holidays in connection with the Jubilee to enable the people to make arrangements for decorating and illuminating their residences, &c.

A CASE of murder against Sangya Shivappa and Shetya Malappa was referred for the orders of the Bombay High Court by Mr. Fulton, Acting Sessions Judge of Belgaum. Both the prisoners were found not guilty by the jury; but this verdict Mr. Fulton was unable to accept, as he considered there could not be the smallest reasonable doubt as to their guilt. He told the jury that blood on the prisoners' clothes and weapons, coupled with the fact that these articles were produced by themselves whilst in custody on a charge of murder, and that the second prisoner pointed out in his house ashes of burnt cloth, pointed irresistibly to their guilt. The jury, however, acquitted the prisoners: and hence the reference. Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood, on a review of the case on Thursday last, thought that the Sessions Judge was justified in making the reference; but that, having regard to some doubtful and suspicious points in the evidence, their Lordships were of opinion that the verdict of the jury was not so palpably wrong or perverse as to justify the Court in interfering with it. Their Lordships therefore let the verdict stand.

CAPTAIN HENT, R.N., Director of Indian Marine, has arrived in Calcutta on inspection duty, and is giving evidence before the Finance Commission Captain G. O'B. Carew, the Deputy Director, retires from the service in March next.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE has left Calcutta for Colombo, where he will stay for a fortnight, on his way to England. We are glad to hear that he was completely restored in health before his departure.

A MEETING of the Roman Catholic British subjects of Bombay and Salsette will shortly be held to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate in a fitting manner the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

THE indigo season is expected to close about the end of this month, as only about 7,000 chests remain unsold.

GOVERNMENT issued orders for the opening of a Treasury at Kyoukse, in Upper Burma. Kyoukse is on the Zaugyi, an affluent of the Irrawaddi, some 25 miles in a direct line south-east of Ava.

THE Superintending Engineers in the Public Works Department in Madras are giving notice to all the temporary establishments employed under them that their services will not be required after the 1st of March. As, however, the Chief Engineer in Burma is in want of assistance, all men of good character, and who are willing to serve, will probably find employment in that country.

A DESPATCH has been received from the Secretary of State for India, dealing with the subject of privilege leave for Judges of the Punjab Chief Court. The Secretary of State lays down the principle that the Judges, in this respect, should be placed on the same footing as Judges of High Courts, and should only be allowed privilege leave when it can be granted without having to appoint a *locum tenens*.

MR. J. B. LYALL, who has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Aitchison in the Lieutenant, Governorship of the Punjab, is at present Resident at Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg. He is a Punjab Civilian, having arrived in India in April, 1858, and spent almost the whole of his service in the province. He has had great experience in settlement work, and was appointed Settlement Commissioner in 1874, and subsequently Finance Commissioner.

MR. J. W. BUYERS, Engineer-in-Chief of the Assam Railway Survey, has been appointed Manager of the Burma State Railway, *vice* Mr. Mathews, whose term of service has expired. Mr. Parker has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the railway party engaged in the survey of the proposed extension of the Baroda line from Godhra to Rutlam.

THE preparation of estimates has been ordered for showing the comparative cost of doubling the Rajputana-Malwa Railway or of converting it into a broad gauge line. Colonel Pemberton, Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, has been deputed to go over the line and give any general instruction required as to the sort of estimate to be adopted.

MR. HORACE COCKERELL, of the Bengal Board of Revenue, has been granted eight months' furlough.

IN a letter on trans frontier affairs, published in the *Pioneer*, the design is attributed to the Ameer of Afghanistan of extending his authority over Chitral at an early date. Should this design ever assume a practical shape, the Government of India will be placed in a more or less delicate position. Our relations with the ruler of Chitral, it is pointed out, are exceedingly friendly; and only a few months ago he applied for a treaty and a grant of arms. If, then, our ally the Ameer should proceed to attack him, we shall appear, to the Chitral ruler at any rate, to be making a poor return indeed for the hospitality he accorded to our mission.

IT is reported that an important discovery, likely to revolutionise the present methods of telegraphy, has been made by one of the employés of the Telegraph Department in the Punjab, Mr. McGuire of the Umballa office. The discovery has been reported to the Director-General for verification by the official Electrician, and if it be all that is claimed it will effect a great saving in the working of telegraph lines in this country, and eventually doubtless all over the world. It has been the practice now for several years to work busy lines by the duplex method, in which two sets of signals are transmitted through the same wire in opposite directions. To effect this each station is furnished with a set of resistance coils equal to the resistance of the line, and the current is sent through the two circuits simultaneously, so that only half of it passes into the line. The wires connecting the battery with the line and the coils respectively pass through the electro-magnet of a Morse receiver, the two wires being wound on the magnet coil in opposite directions, so that when only the local battery is in action the two effects neutralize each other and the receiving instrument does not act. If, however, a signal be transmitted through the line from the distant station at the same instant, the current through one wire of the magnet coil will be stronger than that passing through the other, and the instrument will act. Hence by this differential method it happens that only the signal from the distant end of the line affects the magnet at the near end and *vice versa*. The action of such an apparatus, depending as it does on the exact balancing of the resistance of the line is very liable to derangement, since the line resistance is affected by atmospheric changes. Now it is claimed for the Umballa discovery, according to the Allahabad paper, that no such differential apparatus is necessary, but only the ordinary single-acting instruments, and that with the abolition of the resistance coils, which use up half the battery power uselessly, there will be a saving of 50 per cent. in the working of a line irrespective of the saving of initial cost.

IT is curious to note that, in spite of the rivalry of Indian gardens, the Chinese find it profitable to export a by no means inconsiderable quantity of tea to Calcutta. During the last official year they sent us 52,123lbs. The trade is said to owe its existence solely to the very inferior quality of the tea, which is sold at a correspondingly low price; a principal consideration with many who from choice or necessity regard its cheapness as the first essential of a purchase. The trade, however, is steadily declining, and ten years ago the importation amounted to 992,852 lbs.

IT appears that Private George Flaxman, who was hanged last week at Lucknow, was arraigned before a court-martial because the crime was committed "in some place not in the United Kingdom, or Gibraltar, and more than one hundred miles, as measured in a straight line, from any city or town in which he could be tried by a competent Civil Court." The sentence of the Court was not carried into execution till it had been submitted for approval to his Excellency the Viceroy.

LAST year Mr. Benson, of the Madras Agricultural Department, in charge of a travelling agricultural show, moved for two months, July and August, along the line of the South Indian Railway. He visited about twenty of the most important towns in the districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly, and at each of these places the working of improved ploughs, seed drills, harrows, rice hullers, and other appliances for agriculture were exhibited. That some success attended the tour was shown by the fact that 300 ploughs of an improved type were sold by the agent of Messrs. Massey and Co., who accompanied the exhibition. The actual cost of the tour is not stated, but the Government has agreed to the expenses being defrayed from the allotment for the ploughing matches that have been abandoned. The Board of Revenue has agreed with the Director of Agriculture in recommending that these tours should be continued under the charge of a trained student. The Director has recommended that a competent blacksmith should be employed to attend the shows in order to instruct the people in the mending of the new implements, but the Board of Revenue does not agree with him, as it would be interfering with the local blacksmiths, especially if the work was done by the travelling smith without payment.

"To be or not to be" was the momentous question discussed in Tuesday's meeting of the Madras Government in connection with that limb of the P. W. Department that has to do with tanks. While the Government of India finally acceded to funds being borrowed for the up-keep of this department, its continuance by the local Government was considered necessary, the Chief Engineer, P. W. D., was entirely adverse to continuance, though Col. Pennycuick, R. E., the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, is in favor of the same. It was resolved, therefore, after hearing Col. Hasted's views, to give the Department its *coup de grace* at the end of the present official year.

"IS a Magistrate in this country," asks the *Englishman*, "entitled to record in his written judgment on a criminal case that the prosecution was prompted by a third party? A charge of illegal confinement and extortion against the police recently came before a native Assistant Magistrate in the district of Gorakhpur, in the North-West Provinces, who, in dismissing the case, thought fit to add in his judgment: 'The accused has in the discharge of his official duties incurred the displeasure of certain indigo planters who encouraged the complainants to lodge these complaints.'" Again, in a second judgment arising out of the suit, this junior officer remarked: "This prosecution was, to say the least of it, encouraged by Mr. ——, who is on bad terms with ——." "The Magistrate,' says the Calcutta paper, "had acquitted the accused, characterising the charge as groundless, and remarking of the witnesses brought in its support that their demeanour clearly indicated their mendacity. In short, he held that a trumped-up charge, originating in private malice, had been brought against the police. This charge, he goes out of his way to assert, had the support and encouragement of certain indigo planters of the locality, and particularly of Mr. ——. We question whether such an accusation is allowable. The merits of this particular case were not advanced by the insertion in the judgment of these defamatory charges."

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S resignation, we are told, was so sudden that he did not even communicate his intention to his mother. The Duchess of Marlborough was staying at Hatfield House with Lord Salisbury when she read the announcement of her son's withdrawal from the Cabinet in the *Times*.

IN the course of a bitter diatribe against Lord R. Churchill, the *World* says that his Lordship "brings Mr. Gladstone's return to office at the head of a majority within the range of measurable probability. Mr. Gladstone, it is well known, has the inner assurance of victory in the struggle in which he is engaged. A voice within tells him that he is destined to be Prime Minister for the fourth time, and if he can he will make the voice prophetic. He has, we have reason to believe, laid his plans for a dissolution next year. He came near to gaining a majority in favour of Separation at the last General Election. He is confident that he will be able to rush his project next time through the constituencies, and by the aid of the closure by a majority, which he agrees with Lord Randolph in favouring, to rush it through the House of Commons also. We believe he is wrong; but he may be right, and the danger is not to be trifled with. Mr. Chamberlain's speech on Thursday suggests the possibility, to say the least, of his having been in the secret of Lord Randolph's manœuvre, and that the possibility of 'dishing' both Whigs and Tories in the interest of a new semi-Home Rule Radicalism, to which Mr. Gladstone may be brought round, has been discussed between them." The *World* calls for a "Government of Public Safety" to avert the return of Mr. Gladstone.

SOME remarkable instances of longevity have recently been recorded. India has furnished two cases, one occurring at Madras and the other at Mussoorie. There is no "big thing," however, which cannot be capped in America. Therefore it is not surprising to hear that the Baltimore Health Office had issued a permit for the burial of a negro who had died at the well-attested age of 118, and that news comes from Beaufort, S. C., of the death of a negro at that place who was 123 years old. This is remarkable, but it is a long way from beating the record. Peter Czartan, a Hungarian peasant, who died in 1724, was born 185 years before. The frequently referred to Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, England, lived to be 169, and was then carried off by a fit of indigestion. A *post-mortem* examination showed that so far as physical decay was concerned he might have lived much longer.

THE Chapel Royal in St. James's Palace has been re-opened, after having been closed for twelve weeks. The maintenance of this exclusive sanctuary costs the Queen £5,000 a year, and, seeing that her Majesty has not attended a service in it for nearly twenty-six years, it is not easy for *Truth* to comprehend what the thirty-six chaplains get their money for. There are also a Dean, a Sub-Dean, and several Priests-in-Waiting.

"THE expected honours of the Jubilee are causing quite an excitement in provincial circles," says *Truth*. "Some of the Mayors, I am given to understand, have dropped a hint that, if they are successful in the object of their ambition, they will retire from business a little earlier than they other wise would, and go and live in the country. They are beginning, too, to set up an interest in 'farming' and horseflesh. I have heard of one or two linen-drapers who now always come to the shop in gaiters, and with a straw in their mouths. These signs of a proximate intention to become members of the landed aristocracy are, of course, watched with intense interest, by their rivals in trade. Hanged if I don't take them in myself and Archer when Swipes is made a Baronet, Pickfast and enterprising publican the other day."

MISS ALICE GOMES, a lady from Calcutta, who recently went to Europe to pursue her music studies, is rapidly gaining renown by the charm of her singing. She recently made her appearance at Brighton, where several well-known artistes performed; but the honours of the concert, we are told by a local paper, were carried off with incontestable distinction by Miss Alice Gomes. The *Brighton Guardian* says:—"Audiences are not familiar with the experience of an unknown singer far outstripping the practiced artistes about her in winning popular favour. Miss Alice Gomes achieved that distinction the other day. She sang splendidly. Her voice is rich in all the best qualities of vocalism. When the last pure notes of that lovely air from Gounod, 'Entreat me not to leave thee' had ceased, there was an enthusiastic outburst that refused to be silenced. She had perforce to sing again. 'Home, Sweet Home' was substituted, and resulted in a further recall."

HAVE the Bengalis determined to boycott the Public Service Commission? On Monday, as already noted, the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission at Calcutta could only get hold of a solitary pleader to examine. On Tuesday things were worse, for of the two witnesses on the list one sent an excuse on the score of sickness and the other stayed away. So Mr. Peacock and Justice Mitter, after waiting patiently for some time, dispersed. Perhaps the Bengalis are waiting for the advent of the full Commission before assisting it with their evidence.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a list of the business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, to be held on Saturday, the 12th February.—

I.—The following papers will be presented to the Council:—

1. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No 2076, dated 22nd October 1886, returning, with the assent of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.

2. Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 129, dated 14th January 1887, returning, with the assent of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bill to amend Bombay Act III of 1874.

3. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill to provide for the protection of Pilgrims at the Port of Bombay.

4. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill to amend the Law for the periodical inspection and the management by competent Engineers of Boilers and Prime Movers in the Presidency of Bombay.

II.—Bills and Orders of the day:—

1. Bill No. 2 of 1886.—A Bill to provide for the protection of Pilgrims at the Ports of Bombay and Karachi.—*Second Reading.*

2. Bill No. 7 of 1886.—A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Toda Giras Allowances.—*First Reading.*

3. Bill No. 1 of 1887.—A Bill to further amend Bombay Act II of 1874.—*First Reading.*

BOMBAY BEGGARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with what your correspondent "F. P." says in his letter, published in your to-day's issue, regarding the Bombay beggars. It has always been a matter of surprise to me that these poor wretches are allowed to wander about the streets. The number, of late years, has grown so large that they are becoming an intolerable nuisance to the public. All the streets in Bombay are infested with them. At the tramway stands especially they are a great nuisance. At the Crawford Markets also they are a source of great annoyance. One cannot move about without having a crowd of them following—some with loathsome diseases, others in a most pitiable condition. Indeed, they are to be met with at every turn. They are not only a nuisance to the people in the streets, but we are visited by them in large numbers at our houses also, particularly on Saturdays, when strings of them go round. The question of providing some sort of an asylum for these unfortunate wretches has not, it appears, at any time been properly considered. If Government are unwilling to lend their help, then I am sure that if the matter were taken in hand by some of our wealthy inhabitants—our present Sheriff, for instance, whose munificence is known far and wide—something will surely be done which will call forth the thanks and praise of every

Jan. 21. CITIZEN.

STOCK NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Stock notes are utterly unsaleable and unnegotiable, and small investors who purchased them at the start, now find them about as good as waste paper in their hands. Twenty years is too long a time for them to be outstanding, and as only 4 as. more interest is got for them, than for Savings Banks deposits, they don't tempt people to take them up. There are heaps of stock notes in the treasuries up-country, and no one will have anything to do with them. I don't think a single Treasury Officer has sold a single note for the last two years. In my experience as a District Treasury officer, I have had people calling and offering to give them back, but I could not oblige them in any way. I could merely shrug my shoulders, and I know that many have sold them at a heavy discount to Marwarie shroffs when wanting money. Under the present rules they are an utter failure; but the following proposals might be followed with advantage:—1, Instead of 20 years, let the notes run for 5 only; 2, let the Government take back the notes at par at any time, on condition that the holder forfeits the accumulated interest on the returned note. Government will gain to the extent of the forfeited interest, while buyers might be induced to take up fresh notes at 4 per cent. for short periods of 5 years. Twenty years is about a lifetime, and with the present exceedingly convenient Post Office Banks working side by side with these notes, and offering Rs. 3-12 per cent. per annum, the latter can never find much favor; they are supposed to be sold at Post Offices even, but I doubt if a single Postmaster can come forward and prove that he sold any.—Yours, &c., SCRAPS.

MEETING OF THE QUEEN-EMPRESS' JUBILEE COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the members of the general committee appointed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate the Jubilee of the reign of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall yesterday afternoon. Nearly all the members of the committee were present, among them being the Hon. M. Melvill, the Hon. J. B. Richey, Sir Frank Souter, Brigadier-General Heathcote, Captain H. Morland, Colonel Merewether, Major Bissett, Captain Martin, Deputy Surgeon-General Bruce, Messrs. F. L. Charles, J. B. Duxbury, G. Cotton, H. W. Barrow, G. Manson, D. McL. Slater, Colonel Walcott, the Rev. Mr. Greig, Captain Street, I.N., Messrs. J. P. Watson, N. Spencer, W. C. Terry, Dr. Weir, Fr. Willy, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, the Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee, Messrs. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Vurjeevandas Madhavdas, H. H. Aga Jenghi Shah, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, the Cazee of Bombay, Messrs. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Hormusjee Nasserwanjee Mody, Jehangir B. Murzban, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Damodhurdas T. Mooljee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Khan Bahadoor J. D. Wadia, Messrs. Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Juverilal Umiashunker, Tribhowandas Vurjeevandas, Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. R. N. Khory, &c.

On the motion of Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee, seconded by Dr. DeSouza, Captain Henry Morland was called to the chair.

The chairman said that at the public meeting held on Monday last a general committee was appointed with powers given to add to their number. Several names had since been added to the general committee by the executive committee that had met the day before. He then proposed that the following gentlemen be added to the general committee:—Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., Messrs W. Carlisle, R.N., John McLeod Campbell, J. Dickson, Major-General Good-fellow, R.E., Messrs T. Lidbetter, W. Lee-Warner, C.S., T. D. Mackenzie, C.S.

Captain Arthur Moore, R. N., Mr. W. H. Walker, and Dr. Peterson.

The Hon. M. Melvill seconded the resolution and it was carried.

Mr. Hurkisondas Narotomdas proposed about 111 names of native gentlemen to be added to the list of the general committee observing that the leading members of the community would not pay money, which was much required for a purpose, unless their names were on the list of the committee.

Khan Bahadoor J. D. Wadia seconded the resolution and it was carried *nem con.*

Dr. DeSouza proposed the names of Colonel W. Luckhart, C.B., and four other native gentlemen to be added to the list, and it was agreed to by the meeting.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed the name of Mr. Darusha R. Chichgar observing that he was one who was known to have organised big feasts and tamashas. Mr. Chichgar was known for his industry and zeal in this as well as in other public matters, and his name should, therefore, be not only in the general, but also in the executive committee. (Applause.)

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy seconded the resolution and it was carried.

The Chairman announced the names of three European gentlemen, who begged to be excused from serving on the committee. He then asked the meeting to consider the powers to be assigned to the executive committee.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee proposed, "that on February 16th, the day fixed for the celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee, the houses, streets and buildings of the city be as far as possible illuminated and decorated, and that a public fair be held on the Esplanade; and that the executive committee be authorised to carry out these objects, and to employ such establishment and to incur such expenditure as they may find necessary out of the public subscriptions to be collected, subject to an immediate limit of Rs. 25,000 with the addition of one-half of any subscriptions from the public which may be received in excess of Rs.25,000." Mr. Dossabhoy said that he did not think it was necessary for him to say any thing at length in supporting the resolution he had placed before the meeting. He was sure that all were agreed that the decorations and illuminations to be made on the 16th of February should be such as would be long remembered in the city as the best ever seen, and that they should even surpass what was witnessed on the day H. R. H. the Prince of Wales landed in Bombay. The Jubilee day will be one remembered as a day of the greatest rejoicing, and the city should be made to put on its best and gayest appearance. At a meeting of the Executive Committee held on Thursday, it was decided to appoint committees for each ward in the city to influence the residents therein to illuminate and decorate their houses, and he was sure the call would be generally responded to; but there were quarters in which the committee would have to undertake the illaminations and decorations, and Mr. Doabhoy was sure that every thing would be done in those directions which would redound to the credit of this city. He regarded the fair, Mr. Doabhoy observed that it would afford the greatest possible delight and enjoyment to the people. They had been accustomed to sights of the fairs held on days of Parsee and Hindoo festivals, but they were very tame affairs. The fair which was held on the *maidan* when H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught came to the city was worthy of the name, and they should sanction the holding of a fair similar to that, and if possible more imposing and more generally abiding in effect upon the public mind. (Applause.)

Mr. Hurkisondas Narotamdas seconded the resolution.

Colonel Wallcott said that the festivities and fair would be mostly enjoyed by the well-to-do portion of the inhabitants of Bombay who had money to spend. He thought that something should also be done for the poor. He suggested that some kind of enjoyment should be provided for the poor by either serving them with rice and curry or sweetmeats according to their caste.

Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel proposed that the maximum expenditure from the public subscription should not exceed Rs. 40,000.

The chairman asked if Mr. Dosabhoy would accept Mr. Patel's proposition as a rider, and it was accepted.

Mr. G. Cotton thought that the sum was too large to be spent simply upon entertainments that would only last for a day. If he understood rightly the Municipality had sanctioned Rs. 25,000 for the purpose which in addition to the sum subscribed by the public would come to a very large sum indeed.

The chairman said that the Municipality had sanctioned altogether Rs. 15,000 for the illuminations and decorations of Municipal properties and the like.

Mr. Cotton said that Rs. 40,000 was a very large sum to be spent for purposes laid down in the resolution. He moved an amendment to the effect that the maximum sum to be expended on illuminations and decorations from the public subscriptions should not exceed Rs. 25,000.

The chairman said that the Municipal money which was voted specially for the illuminations and decorations of Municipal property should not be taken into consideration with the public money that might be subscribed.

Colonel Merewether had great pleasure in seconding Mr. Cotton's amendment. He believed that the fair which was held at the time of the arrival in Bombay of the Duke of Connaught was considered a great success, and he was under the impression that it cost only Rs. 12,000. If they were also to take into consideration the Rs. 5,000 voted by the Corporation for the purpose, it would come to about Rs. 18,000, which was ample for the purpose. It was expressed at the meeting of the executive committee that met on Thursday that illuminations generally should be done by individual housedowners, and that those of the inhabitants who were poor and unable to spend for illuminations should be assisted from the general funds.

Major Bisset was opposed to reducing or limiting the sum in the way in which it was proposed by Mr. Cotton.

Sir Frank Souter agreed with Mr. Cotton in so far as he was against any very lavish expenditure. But he thought that before they fixed the sum they should have some information from Government as to how far they were going to illuminate the public buildings. He thought that the meeting should agree with him that these magnificent buildings of Government would form a basis for general illuminations, and that therefore, no limit should now be fixed for it. As he had expressed it on a former occasion at another place the city should be illuminated on a scale such as it had never been illuminated before. (Applause.) He was of opinion that the public fund should be first used in that direction.

The Hon. Mr. Melvill said that the Government had considered the matter. Their Executive Engineer, Mr. Murzban, had sent in a magnificent estimate of Rs. 80,000, but it was considered more than was required for the purpose. The Government intended to limit their expenditure to Rs. 30,000.

The chairman said that the executive committee which met on Thursday evening had appointed a Finance Committee. He was informed that on the occasion of the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the cost of illuminations and decorations came to between forty and fifty thousand rupees. The fair that was held on the arrival of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, he was told, cost them about Rs. 27,000. He was also informed that the whole of the expenditure incurred on the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales came to over a lakh of rupees. The public funds subscribed on the present occasion would be most carefully spent. Colonel Merewether was one of the members of the Finance Committee, and it was a sufficient guarantee that the public money would not be so lavishly spent. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dosabhoy said that the members of the Executive and Finance Committees were all men of practical experience, and they knew how much should be spent on the occasion. It was the desire of everybody on the committee as well as of the people in general that the illumination on the occasion of the Jubilee should be such as would be remembered by their children and children's children that they had witnessed something on the day which they were never likely to witness again. (Applause.)

The Chairman then put Mr. Cotton's amendment to the vote with the result that 11 members voted for and 40 against it. The amendment was therefore lost. Mr. Dosabhoy's resolution was carried by a large majority.

The Chairman said that the next business before the meeting was to consider the form that any permanent memorial of the Jubilee should take. He read a letter from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding an extract of a letter from Lord Reay, and a resolution of Government, which has already appeared in these columns.

Mr. Tribhowundas Madhavdas said that the occasion which the Jubilee offered for showing their loyalty and devotion to the throne of India was a remarkable occasion. All classes would be attracted to it, and all classes would rejoice in it. The proposal of Government provided for a good, a useful and a permanent work. It was to establish and disseminate a very practical and profitable form of education amongst the people, and the offer of Government in aid of the work was satisfactory. The use of the greater part of the Parel Government House, and an annual contribution of Rs. 36,

their equality with her Majesty's British subjects in all respects. Their exclusion from the higher ranks in the service is regarded, like the similar exclusions from all ranks of the military service, as a mark of degradation and a badge of foreign subjection. This feeling can never be satisfied by any arrangement which stops short of giving effect to the Statutory declarations of 1833 and the proclamation of 1858 and the adoption of the same rules for all classes of her Majesty's subjects. In this view, a total repeal of all special provisions would commend itself to the generality of those who represent native public opinion in this matter. Individually, I am not prepared to recommend a total repeal of all such provisions. I would retain this machinery for some time, not as a substitute for open competition, but as a complement to that system, to meet the wants of backward provinces and classes, and also to provide a power for occasional exercise by the Government so to secure the promotion of distinguished Uncovenanted officers. The rules of 1879 for the first time recognised the principle of a fixed minimum percentage of places reserved for natives. This concession is one of prime importance, and though the limit is too low, it is capable of extension in this and other departments. I would not prefer to give up this advantage altogether. As stated above, I would not see Section 6, Chapter 33 Victoria altogether repealed, nor substantially altered, so as to take away the power conferred on local administrations altogether. The definition of the words "native of India" should in my opinion be so enlarged as to provide for the admission by competition of the subjects of native States within the limits of British India. If the Statutory Service is to be retained I would encourage, but not require, selected candidates to go to England for further training. Much dissatisfaction is felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service, because the examination is held in England, and the minimum age prescribed has been reduced so as to shut out Indian candidates from all reasonable chance of admission, and the relative advantage given to classical and European languages over Indian classics and vernacular unduly handicaps the Indian candidate. Indian parents cannot venture for a mere chance to send their boys at an early time of life, at great expense and trouble, and face the risks attendant upon a voyage to England, and stay there. As a result of these disadvantages, very few Indian candidates appear or pass at these examinations. The changes in the system which native opinion unanimously seeks are :—(a) The examination should be held simultaneously in England and in India, in both places open alike to Europeans and Indians. (b) The age limit should be raised to 23 in the interests of both native and European candidates, and for the advantage of the administration generally. Indian classics, with Persian added, should be placed on the same footing as the European classics and Indian vernacular on the same footing with European vernaculars in respect of marks allowed. With these changes in the examination it will be one and the same for all. The civil service portion in India should be entrusted to one or more of the Civil Service Commissioners deputed to this country. The papers may be examined in England, and the names of the passed candidates should appear in one and the same list, and the Indian candidates selected for the Civil Service should proceed to England and stay there for the probation period, and pass their second examination in England. If the examinations are not held in India, a considerable number of scholarships (with allowance of passage money) tenable in England must be established to help the Indian candidates, but this provision unaccompanied by the other changes suggested would give very little relief. If the examinations are held in India they should be identical with that in England, and held at one centre in India. The candidates it England and in India should compete with one another and be selected in order of merit. There should be no division of appointments to be competed for separately in India and in England respectively. This is the general view of those who represent native public opinion on the matter. Individually for myself, I accept these general principles with one modification, namely, that I would like to see the minimum principle tacked to the results of the open competition. Supposing each year 40 recruits are required for the Civil Service. Under the rules at present one-sixth of these places are reserved for natives and filled up in India. I would increase this minimum to one-fourth and place the maximum at one-third. If the first 40 men included the full complement of natives, namely, 10, I would not allow any places for that year to be filled by nomination in India. If the number included fell short of 10, for example if it was 5 or 6, I would make up the number 10 by supplementary nomination in India. If the number exceeded 10, the maximum, but was less than the maximum 13, I would select the first 10 natives, and reject the others for the same reason. As I expect that the number of passed candidates for many years to come will not exceed the minimum, and will often fall short of it, there would thus be abundant room for continuing the nomination system for a number of years so as to allow Government to satisfy the wants of the backward classes and provinces and keep up the continuity of the present system without any violent change. In return for the partial surrender required from the Indian people, they will have their hold confirmed upon a fixed number of places each year. The English opinion demands with some justice that the tone and spirit of the service should be essentially European, and that as a guarantee of this principle provision should be made for retention in English hands of a certain number of higher offices and of similar number of inferior posts to serve as training ground. For this purpose, the promotion of separate services is not necessary. Government will always have the right of nominating the best men to the higher posts. The maximum and minimum arrangements will provide against the remote danger of the service being swamped by natives. Further, the Mohamedan population as well as the old nobility will not have any reason to complain. The places to be filled by nomination should be distributed equally or alternately between Uncovenanted officers and men of noble birth and good position and professional fitness. In the course of a few years these backward provinces and c'asses will learn to help themselves and be encouraged to take their place in the open competition. When that time comes the nomination system will of itself cease to be operative. The tone of the service will be determined by the competition men and there will be no danger of a separate subordinate service. The proposal to divide the number of places between the candidates examined in England and in India will not work satisfactorily, as the division will more or less be liable to change from time to time and might end in a separate service. It would moreover leave no room for the aspirations of the Uncovenanted offices, and men of good families and professional qualification as also for the backward classes generally, for whom Government desire naturally, on political ground, to find employment. The apportionment therefore should be regulated not upon a division of places to be separately competed for, but upon a recognition of the claims of the natives to fill up the minimum number each year as far as possible by competition, and where that failed by nomination. When the examination is held in India the successful candidates should in all cases be required to go to England, both for the direct and indirect advantages likely to result from such a visit. This condition is a necessity on which no compromise can be allowed. The voyage to and stay in England would complete the education test and furnish moral guarantees of fitness for the work of the highest order. The young natives obtained under the existing system of open competition are in character and capacity the best specimens of their class. Their success presupposes intellectual capacity and possession of material competence. As regards social and religious status they are not inferior to the class from whom the services are recruited either in England or in India. They belong to the middle class by their origin, and though not of the foremost in social status, they are the best men of their class. As regards character, there has been no complaint and they have secured general confidence. The nobility and the priestly classes in this country, as in others, are conservative to the highest degree, but their influence is declining and the middle class is taking up their place.

1. The Covenanted Service should, in the spirit of the Despatch of 1879, be recruited from her Majesty's Indian subjects as far as such recruitment is possible, and not from persons domiciled out of India. 1st As a matter of justice, bonuses under a foreign rule the higher posts will in the majority of cases be filled up by strangers. 2nd Because the claim to the Uncovenanted post is the only compensating remedy open to Government to satisfy the aspirations of the natives. 3rd Because the domestic agency will be cheaper and more efficient. 4th Because no persons worth having will be found out of India with requisite qualifications for the salaries given at as cheap a price as will satisfy the Indians.

No distinction of salary should be observed in the case of all posts filled by competition. The salaries of the Civil Service are in the upper grades very much higher than are found to be sufficient to attract equally good men in Ceylon and elsewhere and even in India in the Military, Public Works, Educational, Medical, Forest and other Departments. No financial economy is possible without a general reduction in these salaries. I would propose 25 per cent. reduction all round and would allow personal or staff allowances to make up the loss in those few cases where it was found necessary to raise the salary to attract really good men. If this was not feasible and a different rate of salaries is fixed upon, I would propose that no difference should be made up to Rs. 800, and that above that sum the salaries of native Civilians should be 25 per cent. less than those of Europeans.

In the course of further examination, Mr. Ranade said that when he spoke of the exclusion of natives from the higher posts, he had in mind the fact that practically the Statutory Service did not open the door to these offices. In the matter of competition there should be perfect equality between the two races.

Mr. Ryland: You admit that the administration of India must be distinctly of an English character? Would you retain that character under your system of holding examinations both in England and India?

Witness: I think the guarantees provided in my system would be quite sufficient.

Mr. Ryland: Are not almost all appointments in the Uncovenanted Service, I mean especially in the subordinate judicial and executive branches, held by natives?

Witness: They are.

Mr. Moodeliar: Do you think that natives of India would be satisfied with the scheme you propose?

Witness: I have stated my own individual views, and I think it is likely to satisfy the natives.

MR. R. G. OXENHAM.

Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Principal, Deccan College, said: I believe the prevalent feeling regarding the existing Statutory system is one of dissatisfaction. The main ground upon which this feeling is based, is that this system is one of patronage, in which favour rather than merit is, or is thought to secure success. I have found young men, whose character and attainments seemed to qualify them for the public service, unwilling to sue for that personal favour understood to be requisite. Assuming the Statutory Service in some form to be retained, competition might be combined with nomination. For example, if the Local Government and University nominated three candidates respectively for each vacancy, and the selection was decided by competition between these six candidates, public confidence in the efficiency of the service would be strengthened, and the status of the service raised. As far as my experience goes, the Statutory system has not had the effect of securing men, who, in point of education or natural ability, are superior to the average of those appointed or promoted to the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted Service. Assuming only one examination in England for both English and native candidates, I consider that native candidates would be at a disadvantage, unless some Oriental languages, *e. g.*, Sanskrit and Arabic, were allowed equal weight with Greek and Latin. As to limit of age, the balance of opinion has, I think, settled in favour of raising the existing limits. Completeness of training and development of character are more probably secured by a regular course of school and University training than by a short period of special education at school followed by specialized cram designed to prepare for the Indian examination, and only incidentally, if at all, aiming at any general development, moral or intellectual. This consideration seems of special importance in view of the nature of Indian service, where rare opportunities of leisure and culture, frequent isolation, and an harassing routine of office work are the conditions of that service in early stages of the officer's career who may afterwards be required to deal with wide questions of administration and policy where previous training and development, intellectual and moral, would be of the highest value, and the absence of such previous training be gravely prejudicial. I believe an examination in India would be most popular. Neither natives nor Europeans should be excluded from competing either in England or India. Assuming open competition, it would, I think, be inexpedient to reserve any number of appointments for candidates in the several examination centres. The best candidates should take the appointments offered for competition. The question that must be faced is, are or are not Native officers eligible for any and every appointment in the Civil Service? If it is rejected as essential to appoint European officers to certain high administrative posts it is well openly to avow this policy. The Government would not lose popularity by the candour of avowal. Of the many educated and thoughtful natives with whom I have discussed this question, I have not found one who hesitated to admit the political necessity of acting upon this policy until the conditions of native society and the national level of intelligence and civilization have been changed and developed. If an open competition were established in India I think 16 to 23 would be judicious limits of age. From every candidate I would require certificates of physical vigour and moral character. As to pay, native officers would be as well remunerated as Europeans in India with 2-3rds or even ¼ the pay drawn by their foreign brother officers. As to leave, the rules for natives of India in India should obviously be similar to those for natives of England in England. The leave rules of English Civil Servants in the most coveted departments, *e.g.* in the Treasury, could not be held illiberal if made applicable to Indian Civil Servants in India. The conditions of the Indian services have so completely changed since the time when Civil Servants were distinguished as Covenanted and Uncovenanted, that it would argue blindness to the future to attempt any scheme for reconstituting the public service based upon a principle of division certain to be abandoned for others more scientific. The first and most obvious of such divisions is into superior and subordinate, and of Civil Servants personally into natives and foreigners. Existing divisions into departments could be maintained or modified, and with regard to the nature of the duties imposed, the rates of pay would necessarily vary. Uniform rules for leave might reasonably be assigned to the subordinated service, as the class of Europeans employed would have Indian domicile as a rule. In the superior service uniform rules for leave certainly and probably for pension could be framed for all officers according as they were native or European. Such a system would correspond with the needs both and economies of the public service, and need involve no additional charges but the reverse, and would relieve Government of a whole class of administrative problems frequently recurring, pressing for solution, but rendered insoluble by the impossibility of framing rules for any system on the principle of assuming that system to be other than it is. I see no reason why the existing higher schools and colleges in India should fail to afford training well adapted to the public service. This is on the assumption that the Universities are standards and the full efficiency of the higher educational institutions are fully maintained. I believe that we now obtain for Government service natives of the classes who under native rule carried on the civil administration of the country. This is a fact which careful collation of the historic data available with modern Civil Lists would prove conclusively, though the reverse is often alleged.

MR. K. C. BEDARKAR.

We take a few salient points from the evidence of Mr. K. C. Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B., Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, who was next examined. He said: 1. The prevalent feeling in the Presidency of Bombay regarding the existing Statutory system is one of dissatisfaction. The feeling is confined to the educated classes. The feeling of dissatisfaction is both against the Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3, as well as against the rules framed thereunder. The Statute removes the disability, but does not enunciate the principles of admission in a full and complete form or give a reality to the benevolent intentions of the Legislature. The mode of carrying out these intentions should not be left to the various Governments and Administrations, but must be laid down as part of the Statute itself. It should, of course, be open to the Governments and Administrations to supplement the Statute by instructions, not inconsistent with its provisions, for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the provisions of the Statute. Much depends on the mode of working. If the Statute and the rules framed thereunder had been worked in the spirit in which the Statute was enacted, the clamour which now exists for enrolment into the Covenanted Civil Service and for a transfer to it from the Uncovenanted branch would undoubtedly have been less strong and less widespread than it is now. The natives of India feel a very strong desire for enrolment in a general service, for it secures to them the membership of an honourable and useful body and satisfies their natural aspirations. The Statutory system has not had the effect of securing men who, in point of education, or natural ability, are superior to the average of those appointed or promoted to the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted Service. They are mediocre men as a rule. The result of the Statutory system has not been to secure the services of men of better social position and better family than those who usually accept posts in the Uncovenanted Service. People who fail in securing inferior Uncovenanted posts scramble for appointments as Statutory Civilians. For the appointment of fresh men a system of limited competition amongst persons nominated for this purpose by the Universities would be favourably regarded. I would not advise Government to put its nominees in competition with those of the Universities, for the latter are more likely to succeed in an examination, and their success would bring discredit on the Government. I would not advocate an alternate system of nomination by the Government and the Universities for the same reason. It is likely that the batch of Government nominees will be markedly inferior to the nominees of the Universities. I should prefer Government making their final selection out of persons nominated by the Universities. The procedure will most effectually lead to the best men, in point of knowledge, ability and character, being secured; and will satisfy public opinion better than any other. The community have come to regard the Universities with great respect and confidence and Government will not probably object to the adoption of a system which is the least liable to jobbery, the most efficacious in the discovery of the best men, and which will reserve to them the final voice in the selection. I do not think that a system of open competition, pure and simple, will commend itself to the native community in preference to the system which I allude to above; but it is likely to be preferred to the present mode of nomination by the Government. A competition, pure and simple, may bring to the front clever crammers devoid of sound scholarship and general education. I consider it necessary that under all of the three systems of nomination, limited competition and open competition, the tests of age, intellectual capacity, and moral, social and physical fitness should be exacted in the case of fresh men. If the system of examination in England were revised with the result that natives availed themselves of it in considerable numbers, it would still be necessary to retain the Statutory system for the admission to the Civil Service of persons from the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted Service. The system should be abolished for the admission of fresh men. It is unfair to cut down the aspirations of those men in India who have long looked forward to admission to the Covenanted Service on the faith of the Acts of Parliament and the Proclamation of the Crown. Competition of natives in the examination in England is not favourably looked upon by large and important classes in India in consequence of the caste difficulty and unwillingness of parents to expose their children at too early an age to the danger of the English climate and the temptations of society there. If it be decided that there shall be no examination in India then additional facilities are necessary and I would revive the system of scholarships instituted in the time of Lord Lawrence and increase the age of native candidates to 24. This is the least to which the natives are fairly entitled in the circumstances of the case. The natives of India ask for equality on the ground of justice. They ask for no favour. They consider it a greater hardship to have to send their boys to England under religious, social and pecuniary difficulties at a tender age, to be exposed to a severe climate and the temptations of life in foreign cities unprotected by familiar and sympathetic guardian than the hardship felt by Englishmen of coming out to India and living here in the position and under the circumstances in which English Civilians live. They cannot be expected to send to England a sufficient number of their children to make an examination for them a real competition. They want examinations to be held and appointments made in India, and they would be prepared to send their children to England to enable them to be imbued with English ideas and to acquire the special training in contact with Englishmen. My acquaintance with the Judicial branch of the Uncovenanted Service is greater than with the Executive and Political. But it is sufficiently general to enable me to say that several persons now in all these branches of sufficient merit and ability to fit them for promotion to appointments ordinarily reserved for members of the Covenanted Service. In the Judicial branch especially there are several who have shown conspicuous merit and ability. But they could not be appointed to the lowest grade of the Covenanted Service without suffering in pay. I am well acquainted with the system of appointments to the Subordinate Judicial Service, and am of opinion that that is favourably regarded by influential sections of the native community. The rules framed by the Government and the High Court are admirably adapted for the appointment of none but meritorious and able men in a fixed order. In the matter of promotion the Government utilises the experience of the High Court in obtaining proof of merit. No supersession is allowed except on the ground of proved incompetence. Jobbery and corruption in regard to first appointments or subsequent promotions are impossible. The result is the formation of a body of Judges who administer justice ably and impartially. All classes of native society, except the agricultural and servile and artizan classes, supply recruits to the subordinate service. The Brahmans, Khsatriyas and Vaisyas supply the largest numbers: the Shudras, and the Mussulmans the smallest number. The Parsis in proportion to the extent of their population supply a very large share.

In reply to questions put to him, Mr. Bedarkar said: I am a Brahmin. I have no objection to go to England, but my people have. Mahomedans are very few in the service, because they are backward in education. I can explain why there are so many Maharatha Brahmins, some 50 per cent., in the service, by giving the opposite reason, namely, that they receive education.

The President: Do you think that an undesirable arrangement by which over 50 per cent. of the appointments should be in the hands of one particular class?

Witness: I should go on the principle—give appointments only to those who are best fitted for them. I think an University degree is the best guarantee of fitness. I would exclude from the Uncovenanted Service all persons who are not domiciled in India.

The President: You are aware, I believe, that there is a very large class of Europeans in India who have virtually made India their home, although they are not in a legal sense domiciled in India?

Witness: I know that, but I should only extend the privilege in regard to the Uncovenanted Service to those who have made India their home. I should not include in this class those who contemplate returning to England.

The President: According to the Statutes of 1833 any person resident, although not domiciled, in India is eligible for any Uncovenanted appointment for which he may be fit. But your principle involves a limitation?

Witness: It does.

The President: It also involves a limitation of her Majesty's Proclamation, which leaves these appointments free to all classes of her subjects?

Witness: I only say it is very desirable that those who have made India their home should have the privilege.

The Commission will assemble again this morning at 10-30.

DIVINE SERVICES.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY, JANUARY 23.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 242, 320 and 210.
11-15 a.m.—Matins and Sermon by the Rev. Edward S. Hall.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lowis. Hymns 166 and 370.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Clark Whitfeld.
Anthem:—"My God look upon me."—Reynolds.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Thursday.—Usual Celebration at 7-15 a.m.
Offertories are for the European and Eurasian Poor Fund.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

CARNAC-ROAD, ESPLANADE, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Pastor.—Rev. John Forgan, Marine Lines.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 76, 193 and 207.
3 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 237, 240 and 135.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer & Sermon. Hymns 150 & 263.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 312, 310 and 541.

Wednesday, January 26.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Choral Celebration and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
3 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Choir expenses

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, GRANT ROAD.

THE Rev. G. J. Stone will preach in the morning at eleven o'clock, and the Rev. Abel Stevens, Ll. D., at six o'clock in the evening. Educated natives cordially invited to attend.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 4, and 197.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 264, 292 and 71.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Hymns 165, 176 and 21.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institute B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Collection for Orphanage.
Ps 89, tune 111; Hymns 60 and 126.
Anthem.—"The Lord's my Shepherd.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL,
PAREL-ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA.)

9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
7 p.m.—Evening Service.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Port Phillip, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

HARBOUR.

SERVICE will be held in the Harbour on board the Ship County of Peel 1-s, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. For friends, purposing to attend the Service a launch will leave Arthur B under at 10-30 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m., precisely. All are cordially invited.

THE SULTAN'S TREASURY IN THE SERAGLIO.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times*, in an article dealing with Turkish Art and Architecture, adds some information respecting the treasures in the Sultan's Seraglio which has not yet been told. He says:—

"The general impression produced by an examination of the crowded glass cases of the Treasury is confused recollection of the adornment of barbarous magnificence. Mr. Robinson (who described the results of an examination of the Seraglio in the *Times* of the 8th of December, 1885) has not exaggerated the extraordinary size and number of the precious stones. There are emeralds there as big as one's fist, and large table diamonds innumerable. The hilt of a sword sometimes holds a considerable fortune in emeralds as large as hens' eggs." The writer hoped to find some examples of Saracenic art. "Disappointment might, however, have been avoided," he says, "if we had studied more minutely the history of Tamerlane and remembered that the great fire of 1574 completely gutted the Treasury, and whatever spoils of the Paleologi might have been there succumbed to the flames. It does not, however, necessarily follow that because all the old heirlooms were burned in 1574 nothing previous to that date exists in the Treasury. Ancient treasures may have been given to the Sultan by tributary or vanquished princes afterwards, or precious objects may have been preserved in other chambers of the Palace besides the Treasury. A proof of this is seen in a beautiful brass bowl inlaid with silver, bearing the name and title of Kait Bey, the Mameluke Sultan of Egypt, who reigned A.D. 1468-96. This is the only specimen of such Saracenic or Arab art that I saw in Constantinople, with the exception of tiles, and two or three good examples of brasswork in private collections, and it is a singularly beautiful specimen of its kind. It was possibly part of the spoils of Egypt, taken from the citadel of Cairo on the entry of Selim I. in 1516; at all events, it is a century earlier than the fire of 1594, and must have been preserved in some other place than the Treasury. Oriental matters the Treasury is very deficient.

"I remember scarcely anything of the best Persian style; and, besides the bowl of Kait Bey, the only Arab objects are the collections of coins, which are arranged in the (not very scientific) order of size, in a glass case in the middle of the second room. The light is so bad that it is impossible to examine them minutely. The large circular case in the middle of the room is filled with, should I say, several thousand coins, of which the greater part are of gold and in good condition. Among them I noticed Roman and Byzantine specimens, and a considerable number of Arabic coins of the first century of the Hegira. This collection ought to be properly examined, arranged, and described; and if the Sultan could be induced to permit the detailed examination and publication of his coin cabinet he would (to his surprise) find the number of specimens intact on the termination of the dangerous experiments, and the antiquarian world would be somewhat the wiser by a knowledge of the coins. The most beautiful object in the Seraglio is not anything in the Treasury, but the lovely little 'Bagdad Kiosk,' built, says tradition, by Murad IV. in imitation of one he saw when he conquered Bagdad. The kiosk, with its tile lining and inlaid doors and painted ceilings, is a dainty little edifice, more like a Cairo than a Stamboul building; but the view from its verandah is more beautiful still. Earth hath not anything to show more fair than this exquisite view over the Bosphorus. The cypresses and crumbling masses of irregular old buildings of the Seraglio conceal the shipping and the bridge and less picturesque portion of the city; at our feet are the neglected shrubs and lawns of the quiet peaceful palace-garden; and over the battlemented wall we can see the mouth of the Golden Horn, and look past it up the winding Bosphrus, past Soutari on the one side and Ortakeui on the other, till we almost see the Sweet Waters of Asia. Clothed with verdure, fringed with white places and ruined wooden mansions of the past, the Bosphorus is a real earthly Paradise, and the Sultans never made a greater mistake than when they left the lovely enclosure of the old Seraglio with its glorious view, and went to live on the top of the hill of Yildiz."

FRENCH AND GERMAN ARMAMENTS.

An important article on the "Present Position of European Politics" appears in the current number of the *Fortnightly Review*. The writer is anonymous, but he is evidently well acquainted with the course of European politics. The following passages on French and German armaments are of unusual interest at the present moment:—

I have said already that it is necessary for the politician in these days to consider the power of armament, and it is impossible to adequately deal with the European position of Germany without taking an exact survey both of her absolute and of her relative military strength. Both Germany and France intend to keep out of war, but war between them will some day come, and it would come the sooner if there were an obvious disproportion of power between them on the one side or the other. France has done a fabulous amount of military work since 1870. She has built miles upon miles of fortresses behind which the least instructed of her men could fight. She believes that she has a force of 3,408,000 instructed, 701,000 untaught men, or 4,109,000 in all. These figures are subject to great deductions in the opinion of competent foreign critics, but, to summarise what I shall have to say, it is probable that France possesses an army of 2,500,000 men, with artillery and cavalry proper for an army of 2,000,000, able at once to stand in line upon the frontier, and to carry on simple, though not complicated, movements in the field. The Germans could put upon the ground a very inferior force in numbers, if we count the whole of the reserves upon both sides, but the Germans have more thoroughly trained men, and they have, until lately, had more confidence. In the case of a complete mobilisation, the German forces would be more easily handled, because their regiments would consist less largely than the French of men not permanently with the flag, but it is doubtful, even in the opinion of the German staff, whether Germany could make any but a merely defensive war against France, except by a policy which I shall presently describe.

The recent speeches to the German Parliament upon the proposed increase of the army should go for nothing. In every country its own people explain the speeches of Ministers by the home or parliamentary necessities of their position, but they seldom accept that simple explanation of what is said in other capitals by the Ministers of other countries. If the German staff thought it necessary that a particular increase in the army should take place, the War Minister and the head of the staff would be likely to use in Parliament the alarmist language by which it was most likely that that increase would be carried. Still, a careful examination of the subject has led foreign officers, looking to the present condition of the French army and also to that of those of Austria and Russia, to agree in the necessity for the increase. As has already been pointed out, the most immediate cause for an increase in the German army was the recent discovery by the German staff of the deplorable military weakness of Austria. While the Austrian army is much weaker than was supposed a year ago, and while the Russian army has been enormously increased of late in numbers, and the French military system has been maturing itself by lapse of time, the army of Germany, though splendid, has, comparatively speaking, been standing still. Germany in a military sense has been living a little upon the prestige of her mobilisations in 1866 and 1870. In 1867, when the figure of 1,300,000 men for the Confederation was given, M. Thiers replied that the numbers were illusory; that if they were true, France must despair, but that luckily the accounts of the German army were all fables, and that the men could not be found. In 1870 they were found. Nearly a million of men were present in ten days, and the forces of the Confederation very soon reached the figure of the books. There can be no doubt that in 1874, at the moment when Russia prevented a war between Germany and France, and England took credit for having done so, Germany could have crushed her rival. It is much more doubtful now. It is little known what efforts were suddenly made in 1874 with a view to war, but the time went past. Since that date the Germans have been able to keep the number of men present with the flag exactly equal on the average to the number of men nominally present. Every man who is sent away for any reason is immediately replaced, and the figures which were true in 1870 are equally true with regard to a far larger force in the present day. On the other hand, it is impossible to be certain what deduction upon this point has to be made in the case of France and Russia. The corruption which still exists in Russia, and the wastefulness which prevails in French finance, lead to a considerable shrinkage in the number of men present. It is difficult to find in France the real number of "days of men present" with the flag, but the point is one which is worth some care, inasmuch as it affects the national confidence, which is a serious matter in the case of France, and the solidity of the army under mobilisation. A careful perusal of the German military budget and a comparison of it with the French is flattering to Germany in one respect and to France in another. France is entitled to credit for the enormous sacrifices which she has made to her ideal of national honour, and for the comparative cheerfulness with which the tremendous charges of her budget have been borne. In the case of Germany, on the other hand, we find machine-like precision, also strict and rigid justice in paying to the last farthing, for example, out of the military extraordinary budget—that is, out of the French funds obtained from the indemnity—the pensions of the French Legion of Honour and the French military medal to old French soldiers inhabiting Alsace and Lorraine. We find also that the German staff have made over £20,000, by writing a big book, which is more than most writers can say, and have speculated prudently with the indemnity funds, and greatly increased their sum by fortunate operations on the Stock Exchange. The reason for the difference lies partly not quite in national character, partly in the fact that in Germany the men who are at the head of the army have spent their lives on the general staff. In France there is a perpetual change of ministers, and there is too much jealousy of individuals to allow much hope that any one man will be suffered to very long control the destinies of the French army. Germany has an enormous advantage in the fact that the German Parliament allows (it could hardly, if it would, prevent) permanence in military arrangements, and that the German Emperor retains in his service a group of men who form a training school of war, and who are at least as remarkable in their offices as upon the field of battle. At the same time, it is difficult to share the pessimism from a French point of view of the generality of French military writers. Their object is sometimes that which we have just been considering in the case of the German staff, namely, to obtain votes from an unwilling opposition. French military critics write as if Germany really has not 427,000 but 854,000, or 1,068,000 men actually with the flag, and that these are real figures, for if a man dies or falls ill another man is put in his place, which is not the case in France; that France only instructs 117,000 a year, while Germany instructs 151,000; that the Germans have 680,000 more instructed men than has France, and that the German cavalry exceeds the French by 6,000 sabres. Taking the French nominal figures at 523,000 men, they deduct officers and military police and thirteen per cent. as absent, and reduce their numbers to 414,000 with the flag, of whom they say 71,000 are abroad, chiefly in Algeria, Tunis, and Tonquin, while Germany has all hers at home, and they finally bring out as the result that France has only 343,000 men available in time of peace, to set against the far larger number which we have named for Germany. The errors committed by many of these pessimistic French military writers are obvious even to the uninstructed eye. They omit officers and military police upon the French side, and count the former, and sometimes the latter, upon the German, and so forth, but it must be conceded to them that, although Algeria has now ceased to be a source of military weakness to France, Tunis and Tonquin, to say nothing of Madagascar, will long continue to make a drain upon her strength abroad. After the greatest care in the application of figures it seems necessary, however, to conclude that making every allowance for the ill effects of a foolish policy of so-called "colonial" annexation, and admitting that France in the event of a complete mobilisation would have a larger number of half-trained men in her companies and a smaller proportion of fully-trained men than Germany, and would therefore be less able to undertake difficult operations in the field at the beginning of a war, nevertheless France could put a larger force of infantry in the field than Germany, and possesses cavalry and artillery enough for an army of two millions of men. If we pass from quantity to quality it is more difficult to speak. Most troops will fight well behind walls, and the French frontier is now one great earthwork. Some of those who are disposed to lay down general rules as to the aptitudes of foreign nations, declare that the French never fight well except when they are in good spirits, and that it is absolutely necessary for France that the first battles, however trivial, should prove a success; but Montauban in only a few days and Madagascar in campaigns of December and January, 1870-1, show that Frenchmen can sometimes splendidly fight a losing battle even with untrained troops.

The two great rivals of the Continent are now each too strong for the other. France, even with a Russian alliance, could not easily pass Metz and Strasburg, or cross the Rhine, could not pass through Switzerland, and could not safely pass through Belgium. Germany, on the other hand, except through Belgium, cannot now get into France at all. As late as 1879 France was open to the Germans up to the gates of Paris, and they could have occupied Champagne, fortified its cities against the French, and waited quietly, had they chosen to adopt that plan of campaign. Now Nancy alone is open, and a short distance behind the nominal frontier there is a real military frontier, which is inexpugnable. The new French frontier has been made as strong by art as it is weak by nature and by the intention of the German staff who chose it. The French army has increased till it is superior in numbers to that of Germany, and rapidity of possible mobilisation is now the same upon both sides. The powers of railway concentration are now equal. The French fortresses, like the Russian fortresses upon the east, are now superior to the German. For sixty miles in a stretch along the frontier every single spot is under defensive fire by heavy guns. Of a military frontier towards Germany of 270 kilometres, 200 are under fire, and the two gaps which are left are left on purpose, and in German military opinion are impassable. The French fortresses in the next war, it is safe to say, will be defended, if they are attacked, as Bitche and Belfort were in 1870, and not surrendered in the manner in which all the others, from Metz and Strasburg down to Toul and Longwy, were handed over to the enemy. If was the civil population which demoralised the troops and forced the surrender of the fortresses in 1870. In the next war the fortresses will be detached forts, and there will be no civil population to be taken into account. There will probably, also, be the employment of the repeating rifle to be faced, and the repeating rifle is more important in the defence of earthworks than in the attack. At the worst, the French would lose Nancy in a direct attack, and the real problem—and it is one of singular importance to us in England—is whether the Germans will stand on the defensive upon the French as they will upon the Russian frontier, or whether they will pass through Belgium.

It is a singular fact that the most important point to the future of Britain for the next few years, namely, that of whether Belgian neutrality will be violated by Germany in the "coming" war, and what England will do, if it is violated, has never been discussed in England. One thing may safely be asserted, namely, that if Belgium would make proper preparations for her own defence her neutrality would not be violated; but these preparations have not been made. The idea of an attack through Switzerland may be rejected, as neither party would attempt it. But while an attack on Germany by France through Belgium is, in a military sense, improbable, an attack on France by Germany through Belgium is highly probable if the Belgians continue to keep so small an army as they do, and to contemplate its withdrawal under the guns of Antwerp. For Belgium to fortify Antwerp on an enormous scale, and to practically fortify nothing else, and to contemplate withdrawal therewith the King and her Parliament and half her forces, for which read all her forces, is, if we leave foreign help out of account, much as though England should fortify a portion of the country of Sutherland as the best means for her defence. Antwerpis near the extreme northern extremity of the kingdom, and at the point most absolutely removed from all possibility of attack. Antwerp might be held by any number of troops—by the whole Belgian and the whole British army, for example—without the holding of it being very dangerous to an army, of a million of men advancing upon Paris from Coblentz through the province of Namur. I am aware that the intelligence branch of the War Office defend in their latest volumes, which are published for the benefit of the world, the selection of Antwerp as against Brussels; but Brussels itself lies towards the extremity of the kingdom, and if Belgian neutrality is to be safeguarded at Liege or upon the Upper Meuse, England, unless she turns over a new leaf in military matters and adopts a system more in accordance with modern ideas than her present old-fashioned military organisation could only place a single army corps at Antwerp in the time that it would take Germany to place nearly two millions and France to place two and a half millions of men in the field. Antwerp cannot be taken, and the defence of Antwerp is not worth thinking of. It is only necessary to consider an army which can fight in the open field or advance upon the communications of the army of the Power which has violated the neutrality of Belgium. Great Britain, no doubt, could rapidly place a large number of infantry and some cavalry in Belgium, not properly organised for war, but in a position to make a demonstration in what would be a friendly country, where there would not be much difficulty about supplies; but no such force could advance, without almost certainty of destruction, upon the line of the Meuse, and the war might be decided before two English army corps and a third corps composed of half of the Belgian army could appear in the neighbourhood of Liege or of the Upper Meuse. The temptation to the German staff is incredibly strong, and will remain so until the French frontier south of Maubeuge has been made as strong as the frontier towards Germany, which will take untold millions of money and many years. It must be remembered that the French frontier towards Germany is very short, while the French frontier towards Belgium is very long, for these countries have a common frontier of over 380 miles. Of course I may be told that the present plan for the defence of Belgium is the best that can be adopted; that the razing of the fortresses on the Meuse was wise, because they could not have been held by Belgium against either Germany or France; that Belgium is guaranteed by all the Great Powers, which may be expected to come to her assistance; that Antwerp would be the point at which their troops would land; that when once a large force has been collected there the offensive could be taken towards the south; and that Germany is too strict an observer of international engagements to make it in the least likely that she should violate the neutrality of Belgium, which even by my own admission it would be to the military advantage of France if possible to respect. Is it quite certain that in a duel between Germany and France any of the Powers except England would think of coming to the assistance of Belgium? Would they not excuse themselves upon the ground that the old treaty is not in the most modern form and that although in 1839 the country was declared by the Powers to be neutral, when it was practically desired to safeguard that neutrality, in 1870, special and temporary treaties were wanted for that purpose? In the event of a fresh

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

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LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK. REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR ALL INDIA: F. T. ATKINS, Allahabad.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

Liebig TRADE MARK

EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

ACTON & BORMAN'S

SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,

IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s. 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO

"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.

"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.

BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.

72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Years Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION, MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

NOTICE.—TO MANUFACTURERS OF

AERATED WATERS

The following Specialties, as supplied by me to the leading Aerated Water Manufacturers of England, the Continent, and America, are guaranteed to be the finest in the Market. They are unrivalled for their exquisitely fine flavour and richness of aroma.

ALL ARE PERFECTLY SOLUBLE AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb. Extra Fine and Strong, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Extra Fine and Strong, 6s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. 6d. Quantity required, 6 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

***HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT.** For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity required, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 3s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 3s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

***HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.**
A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. Trade Price, 3s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 3s.
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE.**
For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the finest flavours, and imparts with the Ginger a most exquisite aroma, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 3s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

** NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

HAY'S TONIC ALE ESSENCE.
Specially prepared as a "pick-me-up" for hot climates. Price, 6s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6s.

A few of the many Reports of the leading highest Medical and other Journals on my Preparations may be quoted:—

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER.
"It should entirely supersede the official preparation of the British Pharmacopœia."—*Medical Press.*
"This Essence is of a very delicate and beautiful appearance, the aroma is fine and powerful, and its strength is very great indeed. The flavour is really exquisite, and it concentrates in quite an extraordinary degree the very best aromatic qualities of ginger."—*Drinks*, London, September 1, 1886.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE MADE FROM HAY'S ESSENCE.
"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.* "One of the most delicate and wholesome drinks in the market."—*Medical Press.*
"The fine Aroma of Ginger which Mr. Hay has caught with remarkable success is an excellent substitute for Alcohol, as it gives what old port wine drinkers used to call 'body,' and to many people besides professed teetotalers, an occasional change at least from the Royal French Beverage to its less costly, but equally sparkling and more refreshing, English rival, is a welcome treat.—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE MADE FROM HAY'S FORTIFIED ESSENCE.
"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure ginger. It is a beverage which is sure to win favour wherever introduced."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

The difference between preparations made from the above Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of the above, bearing the name of **Soluble Essences**, is most marked, and no manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's preparations, as is well known in England.

The greatest care is used in packing for export to India, if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

W. HAY cautions the Trade against the use of those spurious so-called Soluble Essences, which, besides having no Ginger Aroma, are Flavourless, Rank, and Disagreeable, and are little more than Tinctures of Capsicum.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist to Aerated Water Manufacturers, } **HULL, ENGLAND.**

Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

Cuticura

Eczema on Scalp.

A POSITIVE CURE *for every form of* SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE FROM

Scrofula on Neck.

PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the RESOLVENT. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. Send address with stamp to either of the wholesale druggists named in the opposite column, for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, cleanses the Blood and Perspiration of all impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

Cuticura, the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Flesh, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

For Sale by all Chemists in India. Price, CUTICURA, 25cts.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cts. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00.

Wholesale Agents: Treacher & Co., Bombay; Smith, Sanistreet, & Co., Calcutta.

PREPARED BY THE

Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, U. S. A.

TILES & MOSAICS

of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TILE Co.

TRADE MARK

206, C.E PORTLAND ST. LONDON

SPECIAL DESIGNS

and Catalogues free on Application

MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT. ENGLAND.

"MOLLISCORIUM."

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
" KEMP & Co., Bombay.

Wiesbaden

THE ONLY TASTELESS APERIENT.

HUNGARIAN NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

Highest Award at the International Medical Exhibition, London, 1881.

ÆSCULAP GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND ULTIMATE CURE IN ALL CASES OF CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER, GOUT, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY AFFECTIONS.

INVALUABLE FOR CORRECTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF ERROR OR EXCESS IN DIET.

ÆSCULAP COMBINES IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE THE APERIENT PROPERTIES OF ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS WITH GREATER ALKALINITY AND NONE OF THEIR DEBILITATING INFLUENCE AND UNPLEASANT TASTE.

ÆSCULAP IS UNSURPASSED FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

ÆSCULAP BITTER WATER COMPANY, LIMITED, 38, SNOW HILL, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C. AND BUDA PESTH.

AGENTS:—KEMP & Co., Ld., for Bombay and the Presidency.

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Shoal Steamers with speeds ranging up to 23 miles an hour.

Pacific Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT.

444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots. Superior in style and excellent in quality, produce 25s. Finest quality we can produce 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved ...	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	26s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes ...	5s. 6d.
Do. with French heels ...	7s. 0d.
Merino Slippers, all colors	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.

(Registered.)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,

444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, S. W.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is we known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would, manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWAREM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

Advertisers can select he Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cents.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says: "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

ADVERTISING ON RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,

The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY,

The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY

AND

The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Canton ment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

TAT ON ON THE G. I. P. R LINE.

Bombay, V. T.	Bhadli	Chinwara	Parsa
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul Junction	Satari	Depki
Musjid	Byculla	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Sowda	Nimgaon (for Mahlo Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Nimborah	Kaver	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Murtizapur
Sion	Burhangur	Hulia Gate	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Koorna
Ghat-Cooper	Madwa	Wanjni	Bulnaira
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narol	Malat
Tannah	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Chandoot
Dewra	Khundwa	Kurjut	Damergaon
Callian Junction	Jawar	Padeadari	Dygaum
Ghotee	Beerh	Khandala	Worlah
Tilwalla	Singaji	Lanowlee	Powmar
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Apoopor	Bherlegee	Tullgaun	Kajri
Atgaum	Hurda	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jeliwoor
Kossarah	Paglihal	Kirkee	Kelin
Kanjeporah	Sewnee	Poona	Barsoe Road
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Marheh
Baligaum	Khundi	Ooroolee	Dagur
Degulee B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Mokol
Nassick Rd	Etarsee for Bhelsaigabad	Kheirgaum	Packney
Ekkerwadee	Rampur	Patus	Shohapur
Niphar	Bagra	Dhond	Hoodgoe
Lasulgaum	Semri	Borebail	Kurahgaum
Mumbar	Sohapore	Deckmal and Bheegwan	Bhodnee
Nandgaum	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartrur	Goolburga
Naidoogoor	Baakeri	Poomulwaree	Mahabad
Chalisgaum	Babai	Warrengaum	Wadi
Kuigaum	Vindhyara	Nargaum	Nulwar
Gulna	Bohanee	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Pachora	Kureli (for Sangori	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Myloe	Nursingpore	Biawa Bridge	Road
Mussawud	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Kistna
Dino		Jullum	Chickaego
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Parell	Bheelar	Mongaum	Ahmedabad
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PREPARED IN SWITZERLAND BY HENRY NESTLE.

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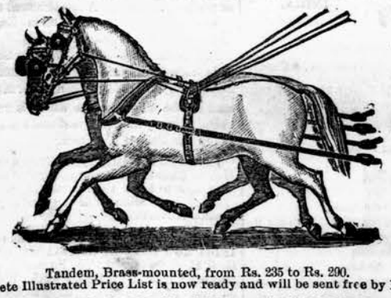

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TEETH LIKE PEARLS,

white and sound teeth, perfect freedom from decay, a healthy action of the gums, and delightfully fragrant breath can best be obtained by discarding gritty tooth powders and acid washes and using daily

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or Pearl Dentifrice, a white powder composed of the most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal, and warranted free from any gritty or deleterious ingredients; it whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, eradicates scurvy, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, while its anti-septic and anti-acetantic properties exercise a highly beneficial influence on the teeth and gums. All Dentists allow that neither wash or powder in a paste can be so efficacious for polishing the teeth and preventing decay as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder: such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has always proved itself.

No other Odonto is genuine.

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READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively, and is the only one that is protected by the injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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Bhendy Bazar Commission Stable, No. 505.

JOHNSON & COMP'S CANTERBURY PALE ALE

TREACHER & COMP'Y LTD. JOHNSON & COMP'S EXPORT BREWERY CANTERBURY

GOLD MEDAL — SOLE AGENCY — BOMBAY PRIZE MEDAL — PARIS 1878

MEDAL — LONDON 1872

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CANTERBURY PALE ALE — TRADE MARK JOHNSON & Co's

BREWED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA — BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY

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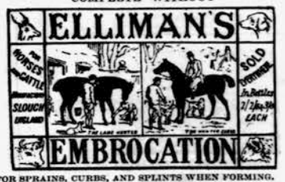
NO ENGLISH STABLE IS CONSIDERED COMPLETE WITHOUT



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FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
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FOR FOOT ROT, AND SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
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From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.

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"Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables. I think it very useful. RUTLAND,

"Master of Belvoir Hunt."

"Castle Weir, Kington, Herefordshire, Dec. 3rd, 1878.

"Gentlemen,—I use the Royal Embrocation in my stables and kennels, and have found it very serviceable. I have also used the Universal Embrocation for lumbago and rheumatism for the last two years, and have suffered very little since using it.

R. H. PRICE, Lieut.-Col., Master of Radnorshire Hunt.'

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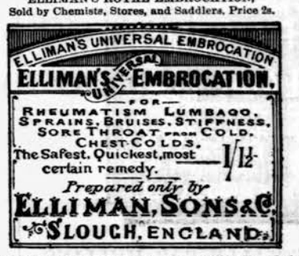
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.



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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE

THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all Impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK JUST TO HAND.

THESE SADDLES have all THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, are LIGHT, DURABLE, and BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED. They have been made to our own instructions, and with careful regard to Indian requirements.

PRICES.

Plain all over, Hogskin Saddle, complete, very neat... ... ...Rs. 100 to 125
Do. with richly-quilted Doeskin Seat and Safe, very handsome ... ,, 125 to 135
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THE NEW PATENT SAFETY STIRRUP can be supplied with the above at the Additional Cost of Rs. 9-8.

This Stirrup is the *most perfect yet invented*, exceedingly simple in Construction and instantaneous in Action, retention of the foot is therefore impossible.

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GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84
D. MACROPOLO —FOR— GENERAL EXCELLENCE

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GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

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Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

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3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	,, ,,	4 0	9.	Prince of Wales	,, ,,	2 0
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5.	Bosphorus	,, ,,	3 8	11.	Victoria	,, ,,	1 8
6.	Sir Ferguson (pressed)	,, ,,	3 0	12.	Sultan	,, ,,	1 4

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitze Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

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Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs.	12	0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs. 6 0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	,,	8	0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	,, 4 0

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(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra finenality.)

Exquisita	per box of	25	Rs. 6 0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of 100	Rs.	9 0
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La Flor de Tobaccos	,,	50	,, 8 0	Romeo and Juliette	,,	,,	4 0
Trabucos Alexandrie	,,	25	,, 3 4	La Flor de Java	100	,,	4 0
Semiramis	,,	100	,, 11 0	La Perlico (per packet of 20, Rs. 1)	100	,,	4 8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb.	Rs.	3 0	Cavendish	per lb.	Rs.	1 8
Medium	,, ,,		2 8	Virginia Bird's Eye	,, ,,		1 0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

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PAIN KILLER IS UNIVERSALLY the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It will relieve more pain in less time than any other preparation. Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, etc.

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No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy to call upon in case of sickness within the reach of a dollar, as a few drops in water will many times do more in doctors' bills.

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